



America Thankful for Blessings Far Better Than Mere Peace of Mind, Is Wilson's Proclamation

President Wilson issues his 1917 Thanksgiving proclamation calling upon the nation, even in the midst of the sorrow and great peril of a world shaken by war, to thank God for blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise. The proclamation fixing Thursday, November 29, as Thanksgiving Day, follows:

"Thanksgiving—1917, by the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn to the fruitful autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. That custom we can follow now even in the midst of a tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of great sorrow and peril, because even in the midst of the darkness that has gathered about us, we can see the great blessing God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

We Serve Mankind

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great days of our declaration of independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatens to master and debase men everywhere and to bring with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our rights as a nation but to

defend also the right of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action.

"And while we render thanks for these things let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened; and that in His good time Liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth."

Cease for Prayer

"Wherefore I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great Father of Nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this Seventh day of November in the Year of Our Lord 1917 and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 42nd.

"By the President;

Woodrow Wilson
Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

To the Officers and Enlisted Men and Women of the Army and Navy of the United States and Their Relatives

The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, has been charged with the administration of the War Insurance Law enacted by the Congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their Country.

I wish to acquaint you with the benefits and privileges which your Government has placed at your disposal. It is essential that you and your families at home should know of your and their rights under this law in order that full advantage may be taken of them.

To care for the wife and children of the enlisted man during his service, the War Insurance Law com-

pels him to contribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The Government, on application, will generously add to this an allowance of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 a month, according to the size of the family. Moreover, if the enlisted man will make some further provisions himself for a dependent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the Government allowance.

If, as a result of injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an Army or Navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from \$30.00 to \$100.00 a

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IN OUR OWN STATE

Nathan Fugate, who was shot when Grover Cleveland Fugate, a brother, killed Green Noble on Lost Creek, Breathitt County, must serve a year in prison for swearing falsely in behalf of his brother. The Court of Appeals affirmed his conviction.

Assurance has been received in Paris from Fuel Administrator Garfield that means will be at once taken to provide the city and vicinity with coal. Several carloads have begun to arrive. The situation was becoming serious.

Mayor G. W. Smith of Louisville was quietly inducted into office in the Mayor's private office in the city hall while a large gathering of his friends crowded the council chamber awaiting the ceremony. Judge Samuel B. Kirby, Mayor Smith's former law partner, administered the oath of office.

Coal Movement Increases

A heavy movement of coal trains is noted in the district of Barbourville. These trains are being given right of way and passenger trains sidetracked for their passage. The coal is being transported from the Southeastern Kentucky coal fields. Reports from the fields indicate a continued shortage of miners but tonnage is rapidly approaching normal.

Kentucky Fulfills Its Quota to Regular Army

Kentucky's regular army quota, 1,578 men, has just been reached according to the announcement made Tuesday by the department at Washington. For a time the Adjutant General's office reported that Kentucky was a bit tardy in furnishing the complement of recruits for the regular army that was expected of her. Today, however, the records show that Kentucky has met the prescribed quota with a few regular embryo regulars to spare.

Wiley Names Assistant

State Commissioner of Roads, Rodman Wiley, announces he has secured the services of R. C. Heath as assistant to him in charge of road building. Mr. Heath is a graduate of the university of Maine, where he attained his degree of civil engineer, and after a year's work with the Metropolitan Park Commission, of Boston, he went with the Massachusetts Highway Commission, serving in various capacities the last ten years, but specializing in reconstruction and maintenance.

Garrard to Have Fair

The Garrard County Agricultural Board announces the first annual premium list of the Garrard County Agricultural Fair and Poultry Show. The fair will be held on Saturday, December 1, under the auspices of the board. Cash prizes, ranging from 50 cents to \$5.00 are offered for the best exhibits of corn, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, home cooking and canning, and poultry. Prizes of \$10.00 and \$25.00 are offered to the owner of the best ten ears of corn displayed and to the Champion Corn Club Boy.

Commissions Given to Kentuckians

Kentuckians were awarded commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps Wednesday as follows: Majors in the Medical Corps—Charles J. Imperatori, Camp Taylor; John P. Fletcher, Louisville; Luther H. Poust, Camp Taylor. Captains in the Medical Corps—Victor N. Meldis, Camp Taylor; Stephen C. McCoy, Atherton Building, Louisville; A. O. Syk, Earlington; D. P. Curry, Bowling Green; Lew G. Wallace, Falmouth.

First Lieutenants in the Medical Corps—Robert L. Oliver, 1909 Heintzman avenue, Louisville; Harlan Grover Claypool, Mt Olive; Homer Lee Nickell, Salt Lick; Henry Anderson Hughes, Bond; Samuel B. Marks, Lexington; Harry W. Mc-

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PRESIDENT SEES VICTORY FOR U. S.

Tells Loyal Meetings for Six States Kaiser Will Regret War.

URGED TO MAKE SACRIFICES

Declares "Time Has Come When the Home Must Be Protected and That Faith Affirmed in Deeds."

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson addressed a telegram of patriotic felicitations to the citizens of the six states embraced in the Northwest loyalty meetings in St. Paul, saying the nation is looking to the Northwest in its great fight "to make the world safe for democracy."

"Germany Will Run War"

President Wilson told them the masters of Germany will run the day they challenged the American republic. His telegram was addressed to M. W. Hargrave, secretary of the meetings, and read:

"Nothing could be more significant than your gathering to express the loyalty of the great Northwest. If it were possible, I should gladly be with you.

"You have come together as representatives of that western empire in which the sons of all sections of America and the stocks of all the nations of Europe have made the prairie and the forest the home of a new race and the temple of a new faith.

"The time has come when the home must be protected and that faith affirmed in deeds. Sacrifice and service must come from every class, every profession, every party, every race, every creed, every section.

"Every American's War"

"This is not a bankers' war, nor a farmers' war, or a manufacturers' war, or a laboring man's war—it is a war for every straight-out American, whether our flag be his by birth or by adoption.

"We are today a nation in arms and we must fight and firm, mine and manufacture, conserve food and fuel, save and spend to the one common purpose.

"It is to the great Northwest that the nation looks, as once before in critical days, for that steadiness of purpose and firmness of determination which shall see this struggle through to a decision that shall make the masters of Germany rue the day they unmasked their purpose and challenged our republic.

"WOODROW WILSON."

CAN'T GET RELIABLE NEWS

Russian Embassy at Washington Unable to Obtain Accurate Information From Petrograd.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The Russian embassy made strenuous efforts to get accurate information regarding the situation in Russia but without success. All information reaching Washington is days old and officials declare that there advice from London and Paris only confirm the Swedish reports that the bolsheviks still held Petrograd. The question of paramount control, they say, still is in doubt because Kerensky is constantly receiving re-enforcements from the troops still loyal to him.

CONGRESSMEN HIT AT FRONT

German Fire on Party of United States Lawmakers—Heavy Machine-Gun Fire.

With the British Armies in Belgium, Nov. 19.—Five members of the American congressional delegation on a tour of inspection of the front were under fire, it became known today, when German watchers, who noticed an unusual stir in the allied lines, opened a heavy machine-gun fire. Bullets whizzed about the heads of the five congressmen. One of the party was injured.

Alaskan Steamer Wrecked

San Francisco.—The Alaskan Steamship Company's steamer Mariposa, one of the finest vessels on the Alaskan route, was wrecked on Strait Island, off Southeastern Alaska, according to advices received by the Chamber of Commerce. It was said all of the ship's 265 passengers were landed safely.

MAJ. BENEDICT CROWELL



Maj. Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, who has been appointed assistant secretary of war to succeed William M. Ingraham. He was associated with the general munitions board, council of national defense, shortly after that body was organized. Recently, however, he has been in charge of the Washington office of the Panama canal.

OLD RULES REPEALED

Exempts Must Undergo All Examinations Anew, Says Order.

New Regulations Announced Restoring Each of 9,000,000 Registered Men to Lists.

Washington, Nov. 19.—New regulations under which the remaining availed of the 9,000,000 men registered for military duty will be drafted for service with the colors were announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder. The new regulations are coincident with the division of eligibles into five classes, and the circulation of the official questionnaires which have been discussed in previous announcements. The new regulations, as has been announced before, repeal all preceding regulations, cancel all exemptions and discharges granted under the old system and restore every registered man to his original status. He will hereafter be required to undergo all examinations anew and present his claims for exemption again.

As the new classifications make more liberal provision for leaving men with dependents in the classes to be called last it is practically certain that every man who had a legitimate exemption on the ground of dependency under the old regulations will get the same under the new ones.

The first class, which embraces men wholly without dependents, is expected to bring in fully 2,000,000 men. The questionnaires now are being circulated among the registrants at the rate of 5 per cent of each local registration each day.

Volunteer medical and legal boards being organized in each district will assist registrants in making out the forms and supporting affidavits which are very complete.

New York, Nov. 19.—More than 1,000 lawyers in New York city have volunteered to aid the government in carrying into effect the new selective draft regulations. It was announced. Judges in all the courts have also volunteered to act in advisory capacities to the boards which will be in charge of the vast task of classifying the city's men of draft age.

UNION LABOR IN POLITICS

Nonpartisan Policy of the A. F. of L. Abandoned—Date of Annual Meetings Changed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The American Federation of Labor abandoned its traditional nonpartisan policy and stepped boldly into the arena of American politics.

By a vote of 205 to 21 the convention adopted a resolution to change the date of the annual meeting from November to June for the purpose of being able to shape its attitude on campaign issues to be voted upon at the fall elections. The convention, ever since the federation was formed has been held in November after the elections in order to keep the organization out of politics.

WORLD NEWS

General Haig has won a great victory on the western front and broken the Hindenburg line along a front of forty miles. He has penetrated it four or five miles in places. The result was due to strategy and the Germans were completely surprised.

The Italians have been able to hold the Germans and Austrians back at the Piave River. Those who succeeded in crossing the river were badly defeated, some being forced into the river. Many prisoners and machine guns were captured. The Germans have done better toward the northland are fighting hard to get on Venetian soil. No forces of the Allies are yet in action on Italian soil so far as is known.

There is some possibility that the Pope may leave Rome, since his advocacy of peace makes it inconsistent to live in belligerent country. Should he make such a move it is probable that he would go to Spain, as the guest of the king, Alfonso. He has recently appealed to the Central Powers to respect international law while they are in Italy.

The Bolsheviki, or radicals of Russia, seem at latest reports, to have won control of Petrograd and Moscow, after the shedding of much blood. It is not generally believed that they will remain in power as they are lacking in ability to govern. It is not known where Kerensky has gone, possibly he is waiting a turn of events.

The new party of Russia has offered to make peace with Germany but the Emperor refused to treat with them. He shows much wisdom in this for they have no authority. In fact there does not seem to be any government in Russia at present that can make a treaty if one is desired. The Constituent Assembly, or body that is to make the Constitution, could be recognized as the nearest approach to a legal authority.

There are a good many Americans in Petrograd and in Moscow but they have not left the cities so far as is known. Ambassador Francis has secured passage for them over the Siberian Railroad to Harbin whenever they desire to go. It has been urged that those who have wives and children and single women should not remain.

The English Prime Minister, Lloyd-George, has been attacked in the English Parliament for his Paris speech, criticising the conduct of the war and urging a closer union of the allies. He has succeeded thus far in holding his ground and has given good reason for his position. He admits a desire to stir things up and thinks he has succeeded quite well.

General Maud, the English general who gained such brilliant victories for the English in Mesopotamia by the capture of Bagdad, has died at the height of his triumph. He was pushing up the Tigris River against the Turks and Germans. He was regarded as one of the ablest of the commanders and his loss will be keenly felt in the Asiatic part of the war.

The United States is showing much tact and skill in bargaining with Denmark, Sweden and Norway for ships in exchange for food products of which they are so much in need. Such an arrangement would do much to keep the friendship of those nations and it would give our country the boats they are so anxious to have.

The attitude of the Japanese in the war has been a subject of much comment of late. Doctor Iyanaga has called attention to the fact that his country finds her part in operation of politics.

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Seventeen

A Tale of Youth and Summer Time and the Baxter Family, Especially William

By BOOTH TARKINGTON
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CHAPTER XV. Fathers Forget.

JANE nodded repeatedly for emphasis, and Genesis took his head to show that he was as deeply impressed as she wished him to be. "I guess," she added after a pause—"I guess" Willie didn't hear anything you and I talked about him or else or anything."

She was mistaken in part. William had caught no reference to himself, but he had overheard something, and he was now alone in his room thinking about it almost feverishly. "A second-hand suit" over the axman, where they got swartfult all way from seven dollars to nineteen dollars and ninety-eight cents."

Miss Pratt, that mangle girl, was going home. To the competent twenties, hundreds of miles suggesting no impossibilities, such departures may be routine, but not tragic. Improbable, the difference to seventeen? Miss Pratt was going home, and seventeen could not follow. It could only mourn upon the lonely shore, tracing little anazelle footprints left in the sand.

William decided to make one final appeal before he resorted to measures which the necessities of despair had caused him to contemplate. Descending from his room, he found his father and mother still sitting upon the front porch.

"Father," he said in a loud voice, "I have come to."

"Dear me!" Mrs. Baxter exclaimed not perceiving that she was interrupting an intended oration. "Willie, you do look pale!"

"Father," he said, "father, I have come to."

"What on earth's the matter with you?" Mr. Baxter ceased to fan himself. Mrs. Baxter stopped rocking, and both stared.

"Father," he began once more, "I have come—I have come to place before you something I think it's your duty as my father to undertake."

"My son!" said Mr. Baxter. Here William drew a long breath.

"I have thought over this step, because there comes a time to every young man when they must lay a step before their father before something happens that they would be sorry for I have thought this under asking over and I am certain it would be your best duty."

"My son!" gasped Mr. Baxter. "I thought I knew you pretty well, but you talk like a stranger to me! What is all this? What you want?"

"A dress suit!" said William. He was surprised and hurt to hear his father utter a wordless shout in a tone of wondering derision.

"I have more to say," William began.

"Father, I got to have one!"

But Mr. Baxter cut him off. "A dress suit!" he cried. "Well, I'm glad you were talking about something, because I honestly thought it must be too much for you!"

"Father, I got to have one. I got to have one right away!" The urgency in William's voice was almost fearful. "I don't ask you to have it made or to go to expensive tailors, but there's plenty of good ready-made ones that only cost about \$10. They're advertised in the paper. Father, wouldn't you spend just \$10? I'll pay it back when I'm in business. I'll work!"

Mr. Baxter waved all this aside. "It's not the money. It's the principle I'm standing for, and I don't intend!"

"Father, won't you do it?"

"No, I will not!"

William said that sentence had been passed and all appeals for a new trial denied. He choked and rushed into the house without more ado.

"Poor boy!" his mother said. "Poor boy nothing!" fumed Mr. Baxter. "He's about lost his mind over that Miss Pratt. I guess he can wear the kind of clothes most of the other boys wear, the kind I wore at parties. What's the world getting to be like? Seventeen years old and throw a fit because he can't have a dress suit!"

Mrs. Baxter looked thoughtful. "Of course," she suggested with some ill-humour, "it isn't a great deal of money, and a ready-made suit, just to begin with."

Naturally, Mr. Baxter perceived wither she was drifting. "Forty dollars isn't a thousand," he interrupted. "But what you want to throw it away for? One reason a boy of seventeen oughtn't to have evening clothes is the way he behaves with any clothes. Forty dollars! Why, only this summer he sat down on Jane's open paint box twice in one week!"

"Well, Miss Pratt is going away, and the dance will be her last night. I'm afraid it would really hurt him to miss it. I remember once, before we were engaged—that evening before papa took me abroad, and you!"

"It's no use, mamma," he said. "We were both in the twenties—why, I was six years older than Willie even then! There's no comparison at all. I'll let him order a dress suit on his twenty-first birthday and not a minute before. I don't believe in it, and I intend to see that he gets all this stuff out of his system. He's got to learn some hard sense!"

Mrs. Baxter shook her head doubtfully, but she said no more. Perhaps she regretted a little that she had caused Mr. Baxter's evening clothes to be so expensively enlarged, for she looked rather regretful. She also looked rather incomprehensible, not to say cryptic, during the long silence which followed, and Mr. Baxter resumed his rocking, unaware of the fixity of gaze which his wife maintained upon him, a thing the most loyal will do sometimes.

The incomprehensible look disappeared before long, but the regretful one was renewed in the mother's eyes whenever she caught glimpses of her son that day and at the table, where William's manner was gentle, even toward his heartless father.

Underneath that gentleness the hardened self of William was no longer debating a desperate resolve, but had fixed upon it, and on the following afternoon Jane chanced to be a witness of some resolute actions. She came to her mother with an account of them.

"Mamma, what you suppose Willie wants of those two old market baskets that were down cellar?"

"Why, Jane?"

"Well, he carried 'em in his room, and then he saw me lookin' at 'em, and he said, 'G'way from here!' and shut the door. He looks so funny! What's he want of those old baskets, mamma?"

"I don't know. Perhaps he doesn't even know himself, Jane."

But William did know definitely. He had set the baskets upon chairs, and now, with pale determination, he was proceeding to fill them. When his task was completed the two baskets contained:

One heavyweight winter suit of clothes, one lightweight summer suit of clothes, one cap, one straw hat, two pairs of white flannel trousers, two madras shirts, two flannel shirts, two silk shirts, seven soft collars, three silk neckties, one crocheted tie, eight pairs of socks, one pair of patent leather shoes, one pair of tennis shoes, one servant, some underwear.

Two two-foot shelf of books, consisting of several sterling works upon mathematics, in a damaged condition, two of Shakespeare's plays, expurgated for schools and colleges and also damaged; a work upon political economy and another upon the science of physics; Webster's Collegiate Dictionary; "How to Enter a Drawing Room and Five Hundred Other Hints"; "Witty Sayings From Here and There"; "Lorna Doone"; "Quentin Durward"; "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; a very old copy of "Moths"; and a small Bible.

William spread handkerchiefs upon the two overhanging edges, that their nature might not be disclosed to the curious, and, after listening a moment at his door, took the baskets, one upon each arm, then went quickly down the stairs and out of the house, out of the yard and into the alley.

After an absence of about two hours he returned empty-handed and anxious. "Mother, I want to speak to you," he said, addressing Mrs. Baxter in a voice which clearly proved the strain of these racking days. "Please send Jane away. I can't talk about important things with a child in the room."

Jane naturally wished to stay, since he was going to say something important. "Mamma, do I have to go?"

"Just a few minutes, dear."

Jane walked submissively out of the door, leaving it open behind her. Then, having gone about fifty feet further, she halted and, preserving a breathless silence, consulted herself for her embarrassment by listening to what was said, hearing it all as satisfactorily as if she had remained in the room.

"Mother," said William, with great intensity, "I want to ask you please to lend me \$100."

"What for?"

"Mother, I don't feel I can discuss it any. I simply ask you. Will you lend me \$100?"

Mrs. Baxter laughed gently. "I don't think I could, Willie, but certainly I should want to know what for."

"Mother, I am going on eighteen years of age, and when I ask for a small sum of money like \$100 I think I might be trusted to know how to use it for my own good without having to answer questions like a child."

"Why, Willie," she exclaimed, "you might have plenty of money of your own! You ought to have plenty left out of that old junk and furniture I let you sell last month. You had over \$90!"

"That was five weeks ago," William explained wearily.

"But you certainly must have some of it left. Why, it was more than \$9. I believe! I think it was nearer ten. Surely you haven't?"

"Ye gods!" cried the goaded William. "A person going on eighteen years old ought to be able to spend \$9 in five weeks without everybody's acting like it was a crime! Mother, I ask you the simple question. Will you please lend me \$100?"

She shook her head gently. "You see, dear, I'm afraid the reason you don't tell me is because you know that I wouldn't give it to you if I knew what you wanted it for."

William left in such a preoccupation that he passed the surprised Jane in the hall without suspecting what she had been doing.

That evening after dinner he addressed to his father an impassioned appeal for \$100, laying stress of pathos on this principal argument that if he couldn't have a dress suit at least he ought to be given \$100 that Mr. Baxter was moved in the direction of consent, but not far enough. "I'd like to let you have it, Willie," he said, extending himself for refusal, "but your mother felt she oughtn't to do it unless you'd say what you wanted it for, and I'm sure she wouldn't like me to do it."

On Friday William disappeared after breakfast and did not return to lunch.

Mrs. Baxter was troubled. During the afternoon she glanced often from the open window of the room where she had gone to sew, but the peaceful

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"That was five weeks ago," William explained wearily.

"But you certainly must have some of it left. Why, it was more than \$9. I believe! I think it was nearer ten. Surely you haven't?"

"Ye gods!" cried the goaded William. "A person going on eighteen years old ought to be able to spend \$9 in five weeks without everybody's acting like it was a crime! Mother, I ask you the simple question. Will you please lend me \$100?"

THANKSGIVING By REV. JAMES M. FARR

Thanksgiving is not a day; it is a habit. We cannot be thankful on Thanksgiving day unless we have been learning how every other day in the year. There are some simple rules: Walk on the sunny side of the street; live as much as possible in the best room in the house; think about your friends, not your enemies; talk about your good luck, not your bad. These are some of the ways of acquiring the spirit of cheerfulness which is the only soil on which the flower "Thanksgiving" will grow.

Season for All to Magnify Blessings and Forget Crosses

WE CELEBRATE that great holiday, Thanksgiving, at this season. In the gay round of pleasures the day always brings, perhaps not one of us will stop a moment and seriously look back over the past year, now rapidly drawing to a close. Many of us—in fact, all of us—should pause a moment and quietly review the past months.

Perhaps these months brought us many trials, but they also brought us many blessings. It is the blessings we should itemize and magnify and forget the crosses. We may sigh discontentedly and say, "Well, last year I had many more reasons to be thankful than I have this year," but if we are fair and honest with ourselves we will have to admit that, even if troubles came our way, the blessings that followed them were far greater in number.

Who has not read the story of that first Thanksgiving Day? Fancy a woman in these times enduring the hardships and worries those strong hearted New England pilgrims endured; and what a wonderful lesson in unselfishness they have handed down to us!

Argue and elaborate as we will on our burdens, we know fate has been good to us. Life is not all sunshine. If it were we would very soon grow tired of life. Disappointments, setbacks, disappointments come to every one, and we must expect they will come to us. Indeed, we have no voice in the matter. They will come to us as surely as day follows night; but do we accept them patiently? That is another story.

Many women look only on the dark side of life. "What's the use?" they say dejectedly. "Everything I try to do turns out a failure." There is a tiny breath of selfishness here. "I" is very prominent in these women's thoughts. Perhaps if they did something worth while for someone else their work would be crowned with success. Doing something for another has never yet turned out a failure. There isn't a case on record showing where failure has followed a kind deed done for another. Perhaps this other did not appreciate the efforts taken in her behalf, yet the fact remains that the woman who put herself out to make another woman happy experienced a wonderful happiness herself. —New York Evening Telegram.

PRETTY GOOD KIND OF MAN

Deacon Opdyke's Action Showed He Was Only Properly Appreciated by His Neighbors.

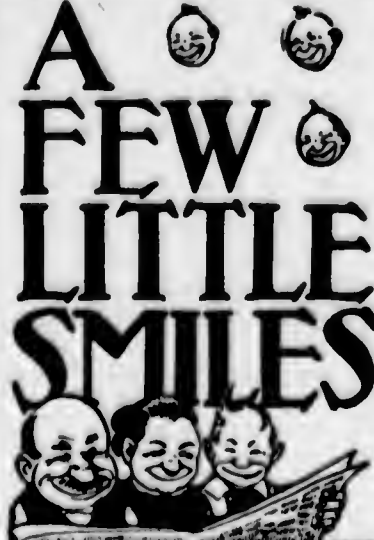
"Well, he is this kind of a man," said the livery stable keeper, when I asked him about his townsman, Deacon Opdyke. "Last year the deacon had some extra work to do on his farm on the upper road, and I hired out my old bill to him. At the end of a month the horse came back in good condition, the deacon paid the price, and everyone concerned was satisfied, including Old Bill, I guess. Along about Thanksgiving time the deacon dropped in here and inquired about the horse. Seemed real pleased when I told him Bill was spry than usual after his summer's work. Asked to see him, but the horse was out on a job. 'Quite a member of society, that horse is,' he said, and went away after inquiring how many horses I had in the stable, bouders and all."

"Thanksgiving morning there wasn't much doing here after the regular chores were done, and we all sat around the office stove, when the deacon's hired man drove up and unloaded a gunny sack full of something. I remember thinking he had borrowed that kind of satisfied smile of the deacon's, as he said I would find a note inside the bag. I did; and this was about what it said:

"You will find enough carrots here to give every horse in the stable a good dessert after the regular feed today. Be sure and have them cut fine enough so they won't choke, and tell the horses that Old Bill is standing treat."

"That's the kind of a man I've found Deacon Opdyke to be," said the liveryman, with what I thought was considerable conviction.—Youth's Companion.

Saving Time.
"You seem to agree with everything a man says to you."
"Yes, I learned that trick a long while ago. It saves a lot of time."



A FEW LITTLE SMILES

Common Weakness.
"What have we here?"
"A group of savants have met to discuss the follies of the human race."
"Well! Well! Incidentally, they are showing themselves not much above the common herd."
"What do you mean?"
"They dropped everything to pose for a newspaper photographer."

Politics as She Is Dild.
Political Leader—How does Bump stand?
Henchman—All right, I guess. He belongs to the same political party as we do.
Political Leader—Confound it! That's my sign. Is he with us or against us?—Puck.

Hitting Back.
Wife—If a man loves his wife as much as she loves him, he will stop wasting his money on cigars if she asks him.
Hubby—Yes, but if the wife loves him as much as she ought to love a man who loves her enough to stop if she asks him, she won't ask him.

Great Expectations.
"Great things are expected from him."
"So?"
"Yes. Any number of men expect that some day he will pay back the money he has borrowed."—Detroit Free Press.

One Explanation.
"The Eskimos like phonographs."
"I can easily understand that."
"Yes?"
"The walls of an Eskimo's igloo are so thick he can't hear his neighbor's phonograph playing the tunes he abominates."

ART REPORTEE.

First Art Critic—They say Miss Dauber is wedded to her art.
Second Art Critic—Guess she'll have to get a divorce on the grounds of non-support.
Cranial Distinction.
Sometimes the crown a forehead shows. Sometimes a laurel wreath. And sometimes nature will disclose Gray matter underneath.
Almost Equal to Divorce.
"Old Bill sez 'e 'ardly never sees 'is missus an'."

"Oh! 'Ow's that, then?"
"Cos she's all mornin' an' afternoon in a sugar cue, and 'e's all evenin' in a beer cue."—London Punch.

No Hysterics.

"What would you do if I should kiss you?"
"I'd take it calmly," said the girl. "This wint'her is too hot for hysterics, and besides I've been kissed before."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Difference.

"Did you say that suburban land agent had a scheme for a frame cottage?"
"No; I said he had a frame-up scheme."

Misplaced.

He—At the club a motion was made to buy a handsome velvet carpet, but it was laid on the table.
She—What a queer place to put a velvet carpet!

A Painless Death.

Frisk—What a tender-hearted creature Mrs. Softleigh is.
Frisk—Very. She always chloroforms her clams before eating them.

Busy.

Mrs. Wicks—Did you attend the Mothers' congress?
Mrs. Dickson—No. I had to stay at home and look after the children.

Those Hairpins.

Beacon—Does your wife use inviolable hairpins?
Egbert—Why, yes; I think her mouth is full of them now.

What Became of George Deering

By F. A. MITCHEL.

A girl was working in a garden. Hearing a footstep on the walk, she looked up and saw a young man coming. Nestling on her hoe, she looked at him intently.

"Morning," he said, doffing his hat when he reached her.

"Morning," responded the girl. "Can you tell me where the Deering family have gone to? They lived half a mile down the road on this side."

"I remember that there was a family living thereabout when I was a little girl, but I don't know what has become of them."

"Putting in beeta?" looking down at a drill.

"No; lettuce."

"Everybody's gardening this year."

"Yes. We've got to garden or starve. Prices of provisions are prohibitive."

There was a brief silence. The girl continued to loosen the soil with her hoe, then took up a rake and smoothed the ground from stones and tufts of grass. The young man showed no sign of moving on.

"So you can't tell me where the Deering family have moved to?" he said presently.

"No, I can't."

"Wasn't there a son, George?"

"George? George?" repeated the girl, as if trying to recall the person mentioned.

"I've been told he was the worst boy in the county. No apple tree was safe from him, and as for a watermelon patch, they say he would carry off a melon as big as a small barrel under each arm."

"If he was like that the county is well rid of him," the girl suggested.

"He was about eighteen when he left here, and I've been told that the night before he went he made love to one of the girls of the place, asking her to be his wife and telling her all sorts of yarns about how he was going to put her into a big house and dress her up fine, and all that. The next day he disappeared and never turned up again."

"There are lots of men like that in the world."

"Going to put in my potatoes?"

"Reckon not. Seed potatoes cost so much that I question if it would pay. It certainly wouldn't if the price of potatoes gets back to a reasonable figure."

"You say you don't remember George Deering?"

"If he was any such fellow as you have described I don't want to remember him."

She started another drill. The man took up a fork and opened the ground for her. When he had done so and removed some of the earth with the hoe he said:

"That'll be easier for you."

She thanked him and resumed her work.

"Do you see that beech tree over there?" he asked, pointing to a tree some fifty yards distant.

"Of course I do."

"I'm going

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Dean & Stafford
REAL ESTATE

Bank & Trust Bldg. Berea, Ky.

We SELL hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. ad.

Miss Opal Robinson has gone to Richmond, Ind., to visit with Miss Lena Ramsey at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hickman.

Miss Hester Hayes of the Foundation Department visited over Sunday with relatives at Silver Creek.

Hog killing time is here. Buy your salt from George Engle. Only 95 cents per 100. ad.-21

Miss Mary Anderson was visiting in Richmond at the first of the week.

Beautiful line of browns, taupe, green, purple, and black at Laura Jones'. ad.-20

Lieut. Hallenburgh who has recently been stationed at Washington, D. C., has been visiting friends in Berea for the last few days.

J. H. Jackson spent the week end with his family on Chestnut street. Ladies, call and see the new style novelty shoes at George Engle's. ad.-21

Misses Sarah and Jessamine Davis, former Berea students, were visiting in Berea at the first of the week.

Miss Estella Bicknell of Richmond spent the week end with homefolks in Berea.

Your hat is the most important feature of your outfit. Buy it during Fish's Big Sale, November 17 to December 1. ad.-22

Mrs. Serilda King who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jones, at Warren returned home Friday.

Miss Anna Griffith who has been making an extended visit with her brother in Virginia came home last Saturday.

Wear the Star Brand Dress Shoes, the all leather line, with a guarantee behind every pair. George Engle. ad.-21

John Jackson is visiting his parents this week at their home on West Chestnut street.

Miss Bertha King who is teaching at Barbourville spent on Friday until Monday with her mother in Berea.

Big new shipments from the city of beautiful shapes every week now while sale is going on at Laura Jones'. Bought late, can make dandy prices to you. Come! ad.-20

Miss Hilda Welch was at home to a number of her friends Sunday afternoon to meet her friend, Lieut. Hallenburgh, who is visiting in Berea.

Mrs. Minor Canfield was called away to Ohio at the first of the week by the death of one of her nieces.

Buy your groceries at George Engle's and get the best at the cheapest price. Quick delivery, phone 419. ad.-21

Misses H. B. Feiblemann and L. F. Grote of Cincinnati, O., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hunt last week.

Fish's Thanksgiving Sale begins Saturday, November 17. Don't fail to come early while we have a big assortment to select from. ad.-22

Mrs. Nanette Brannaman left Saturday morning for Villa Grove, Ill., where she will visit her son, Ora Adams, and wife.

J. F. Marclay of Richmond was in Berea Monday on business.

Robert H. Nowland, Bowman Grant and James Finner of Lancaster were guests at Boone Tavern Sunday.

J. W. Samper of Cincinnati, O., was in Berea Monday.

H. W. Clark of Detroit, Mich., was here Monday.

A line of specials at \$2.00, in big floppy soft hats for girls, in fells, all colors, bargains, every one.

Laura Jones. ad.-20

Dr. Preston Cornelius is in Cleveland, O., visiting his daughter, Grace, who is ill.

W. A. Benson of Nashville, Tenn., was here Monday on business.

The Christian Church Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Hindspeith last Tuesday.

The Progress Club met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bower on Chestnut street, Thursday.

Miss Grace Adams is visiting at Redhouse at present.

Listen, if you are going to get a new hat this season you had better get it now at Laura Jones' store. She is having her sale. All kinds of new shapes, styles and colors just in, cheap; every hat is a bargain, bought hats cheap, can make you special prices. Come now before they are picked over. She sells hats. ad.-19

Will Dooley was home over Sunday.

Millinery Sale, November 17 to December 1. Fish's. ad.-22

M. D. Humble and son, Warner, of London spent Monday and Tuesday at the home of W. H. Bower.

Miss Fannie Dowden of Paint Lick visited friends and relatives for a few days last week.

Laura Jones can beat anybody selling hats cheap. She knows how to buy. ad.-20

Miss Sallie Ford of Lexington is taking the Domestic Science course in the Vocational Department. Miss Ford arrived only last week.

C. T. McKinney visited his brother of the Academy Department last week. Mr. McKinney is a last year's graduate of the Academy Department, and is now at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Make our store your store. Good goods at low prices. ad.-21

Lieut. Hallenburgh who has recently been stationed at Washington, D. C., has been visiting friends in Berea for the last few days.

J. H. Jackson spent the week end with his family on Chestnut street. Ladies, call and see the new style novelty shoes at George Engle's. ad.-21

Remember we carry a good assortment of children's hats. We have always looked after the children. Fish's. ad.-22

C. S. Ferrill is in Lebanon for a few days this week.

Mrs. J. W. Hindspeith was in Richmond Saturday on business.

New Velours in taupe, purple, brown, black, at Laura Jones'. Reduced. ad.-20

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Rice and family of Nicholasville have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wilson on Center street. They returned home Sunday.

Mrs. S. E. Welch and daughter, Hilda, who have been at the Mt. Jackson Sanitarium for a few weeks have returned to their home on Railroad street.

Buy your Xmas Ribbons during Fish's Sale. Decided reductions. ad.-22

Mrs. G. H. Rulley of Morehead, Principal of the Graded School of that place, and Miss Adkins of Huntington, W. Va., a private music teacher of that city, were guests at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Wm. Carl Hunt the latter part of the week.

Laura Jones has in 150 new hats and shapes, all colors, this week for her big sale now going on. Come Quick. ad.-20

James M. Bacer, of Berea's 1903 class, and his wife, remembered here as Miss Myrtle Burr, with little Ruth, are spending the week in Berea as guests of Professor and Mrs. Dodge. They are on their way from Cleveland to Florida, for the winter. Mr. Bacer was formerly editor of THE CITIZEN.

Millinery for Thanksgiving. We have prepared some particularly attractive designs for Thanksgiving Millinery. It's the time of the season when you want to change your headwear, and we know we can supply you with something decidedly different and attractive, during our sale. Fish's. ad.-22

Burnham Galloway, who is a fireman on the C. & O. Railroad, is visiting here for a few days.

Pure bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Price: Gobblers, \$5.00; Hens, \$3.50. Phone No. 372, Berea, Route 2, Mrs. Curt Lane. ad.-22

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hickman of Richmond, Ind., have returned home after a pleasant visit with friends and relatives in Berea.

Laura Jones' last week's shipment of new hats is going like a snow in June. Come now if you want first choice. ad.-20

A. B. Cornell has recently disposed of his large business on Chestnut street to H. C. Pennington, of East Bernstadt. Mr. Pennington comes to us with a record as a progressive business man and we are glad to welcome him to Berea.

NOTICE TO PILFERERS

You are duly warned that pilfering on Center Street is bound to cease. If you are taken up after this warning you may expect the limit of the law. Berea Civic League.

Why Not Find Out?

Every time a young man sees a pretty girl purse her lips he wonders if there is anything in the purse for him. —Boston Transcript.

We are proud of the work done in the 14th District for the Y. M. C. A. campaign. Read a full account of it in this issue and note what Rockcastle County did in particular.

ROBINSON HOSPITAL NOTES

Mrs. Jessie Allen of Anmle is recovering nicely after having had a 12 pound Ovarian tumor removed.

Miss Ivy Anderson of Silver Creek has had a serious abdominal operation, and at present writing she is doing well.

Mrs. Clare Canfield was taken to her home last Sunday. She has recovered nicely from her operation.

Mrs. Grant Huff and daughter are getting along nicely and enjoy meeting their friends, during the visiting hours.

Richard Procter of Wildie was hurt in last week, having been badly bruised about the head and shoulders by having a log roll on him. It was feared there might be a fractured skull and a broken shoulder, but the X-ray examination shows no broken bones. Richard got off very fortunately, but will have to stay with us a few days yet.

Tom Scrivner of Center Street was brought in on Sunday with a serious internal trouble, for which he will be operated on in a day or so.

Oswald, son of Harry Lamb of Wallacetown, has had his tonsils removed as well as other things done to improve his condition.

Chas. Rose of Eglon was brought here on Monday in a serious condition, having been shot in the neck, the effect of which was to completely paralyze his lower body.

Mrs. S. C. Franklin of Mt. Vernon continues to improve and will soon return to her home.

Bill Wren of Broadhead who was brought here on the 5th inst. in bad shape has recovered and gone home. It was thought that he would not live but a day or so.

Dan Morris and Lewis Galbhard of McKee were here last week for nasal operations, which have brought to them great relief.

We must speak a good word for the Boy Scouts and their trainer. Some few days ago while playing football and one of their members got knocked out, the boys quickly made a stretcher out of their coats, by putting some sticks through the sleeves, and brought him to the hospital. It proved to be nothing more than a strain and after about two hours of quietness the boys went home. The Scouts were surely "on to their job," experts could have done no better. This work is commendable and should be well supported.

The Training School for nurses is nicely started in its work. There is room for about two more girls to take this course, if they apply at once.

CARPENTER—PECK

We note an item in The Topeka (Kansas) Daily State Journal of November 17th the following that shall be of interest to the friends of Mr. Carpenter, formerly of Berea: "Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Peck, of 719 East Eighth Street, announce the marriage of their daughter, Edythe Anna Belle, to Sergeant Rollins P. Carpenter, of Berea, Kentucky, November 15, at Manhattan, Kansas; the Rev. D. H. Fisher officiating. Mrs. Carpenter has always lived in Topeka."

Sergeant Carpenter is at the present stationed at Camp Funston, Troop B, Military Police. The young couple will reside at Manhattan for the present.

Mr. Carpenter left Berea when he became 18 years of age and entered the army. He has served faithfully as a soldier all these seven years and has seen not a little of the world in all his travels.

His old friends wish him good luck and a happy and prosperous career.

BOWLER—GAY

Announcement comes of the marriage of Miss Marietta Gay to Mr. John L. Bowler, on November 10, at San Antonio, Texas. Both of these young people have many friends in Berea, this being the home of Mrs. Bowler. Her work as teacher in the Public School and her general influence in the community will long be remembered. Mr. Bowler was connected with Berea College Press for about two years some eleven years ago. This event is the happy culmination of a friendship formed at that time. The Citizen is glad to be included in the large circle here that are wishing for them the very best.

FOR SALE

Good well arranged five room house on Boone Street, within half square of Graded School. Ad.-22. W. T. Pope.

HANDKERCHIEF BAZAAR

The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian Church will hold a handkerchief bazaar in the former Backet Store room on Main Street, Saturday, November 24th. The ladies will also have prepared food for sale. Everybody invited. ad.-21

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

Trustees know much more about the routine of the school, the atmosphere of school rooms and playgrounds, the attitude and spirit of teachers since the program assigned teachers, by trustees, was rendered Friday night.

Miss Lottie Farris, County Demonstrator of Madison County, will give a free demonstration in War Time Bread-making at 3:00 p. m. Wednesday, November 28, at the Public School Building. All women of the community are cordially invited to attend.

Parent-Teacher Association will convene for a short session Wednesday eve, November 28, instead of Friday, the 30th.

Quite a number of our pupils missed Honor Roll this month by being tardy but one time.

Honor Roll for third month:

First Grade: Winnie Wynn, Margaret Hazlewood, Mattie Best, Leola Baker, Noble Smith, James D. Moore, Daniel McMurray, Lewis Ambrose.

Second Grade: Lucile Duncan, Russell Hayes, Dortha Kindred, Sherman Todd.

Third Grade: Gladys Pope, Kathleen Van Winkle, William Hayes, Russel Duncan, William Haley, Wilford Gaines, Dola Baker, William Wynn, Nellie Hayes, Howard Wilder.

Fourth Grade: Minnie Hazlewood, Foster McMurray, Rexford Hubbard, Charlie Hargis, D. Moore.

Fifth Grade: Nancy Godbey.

Sixth Grade: Ewell Moore.

Thanksgiving exercises will be held at one p. m., Wednesday, November 28th, in the Public School Auditorium, by the entire school. All are cordially invited to these exercises.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR RED CROSS PLEDGE?

There are a number of subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund that are still unpaid, although the State agreed upon for that payment was October 1.

We are sure that this is an oversight, and that all those who have not paid will need no other reminder than this notice.

These pledges should be regarded as sacred obligations, and their prompt payment will mean the saving of life and alleviating the suffering of our brave soldiers in France.

Payment should be made to J. L. Gay, Treasurer, at the Berea National Bank.

Thos. J. Osborne, Chairman.

WATCH FOUND

Center Street about two weeks ago. Call on Mrs. Benjamin Dean, Center Street and prove ownership. ad.-21

FOR SALE

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, large bone and frame, correct markings. Prices reasonable. Berea phone, 9-1451. Mrs. Luther Todd, Goyle, Ky. Ad.

NOTICE

Call on W. A. Johnson, Deputy Sheriff, and pay your County and State Taxes. The penalty will go on December first. ad.-23

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Hardin Golden, Plaintiff, vs. Ferrill Bratcher, Defendant.

As directed by a judgment entered in the above styled action at the October term, 1917, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned will on

Monday, December 3rd, 1917, (County Court Day), At or about 1:00 o'clock p. m., sell to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House Door in Richmond, Ky., the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to make the sum of \$373.20:

A tract of land on the south side of Berea and Big Hill pike, in Madison County, Ky., adjoining the lands of Martha Golden and Valentine Williams, being the same conveyed to Ferrill Bratcher by deed recorded in Deed Book 84, page 445.

Terms. Credit of six months, the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, bearing six per cent interest from day of sale, and secured by lien retained on the land sold. Bidders should arrange in advance to execute bond as soon as sale is concluded.

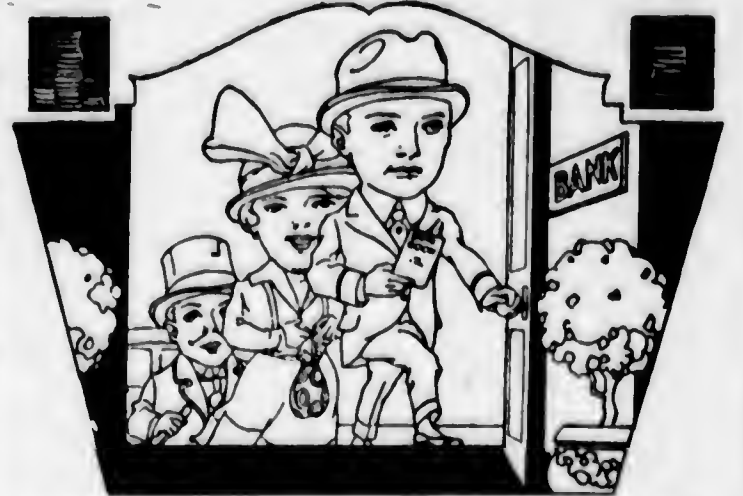
J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Sadie Jones, Plaintiff, vs. Henry Lengfeller, &c., Defendants.

By direction of a judgment and order of sale entered in the above-styled action at the October term, 1917, of the Madison Circuit Court, the undersigned will on

Monday, December 3rd, 1917, (County Court Day), At or about 1:00 o'clock p. m., sell to the highest and best bidder, in front of the Court House Door in

National Thrift Is the Slogan
of the Day.

STATISTICS show that the country today is prosperous. Bank deposits have increased. Statisticians agree, however, that a period of depression is possible after the European war. Wise people are preparing by adding to their bank balances. Are you? If you haven't a bank account, open one today. If you have a bank balance, make up your mind to add to it. See us about your banking.

Berea National Bank

Richmond, Ky., the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to make the sum of \$1549.42:

Three tracts of land on the waters of Silver Creek in Madison County, Ky., described as follows: (1) About 30 acres, conveyed to Henry Lengfeller by John Bales and wife by deed recorded in D. B. 62, page 458; (2) About 18 acres, conveyed to Henry Lengfeller by Darrell VanWinkle and wife, by deed recorded in D. B. 68, page 183; (3) About 15 acres, conveyed to Henry Lengfeller by J. T. Burdett and wife, by deed recorded in D. B. 68, page 185.

Terms. Credit of six months, the purchaser to execute bond with approved security, bearing six per cent interest from day of sale, and secured by lien retained on the land sold. Bidders should arrange in advance to execute bond as soon as sale is concluded.

J. J. Greenleaf, Master Commissioner

ATTENTION! Farmers Near Berea

We wish to announce that THE STANDARD WHEEL CO. will remove their Plant next summer.

If you wish to market your Spoke Timber, now is the time, while prices are good, and you have the chance to market at home.

STANDARD WHEEL CO. Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR First Class Repairing AND Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST. BEREA, KY. Phone 343 & 397 RICHMOND, KY.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings.

Also toy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods.

Ad.

Ad.

Ad.

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Ad.

\$100 put in Education Equals \$1,000 in Land.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

WM. C. POST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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Advertising rates on application.

THE Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND GOES OVER THE TOP

With splendid generosity, Kentucky sends the war fund clear across the line, exceeding in her gifts by nearly one-third the \$100,000 asked for to push the Y. M. C. A. work in the camps of this country and on the battle fronts of Europe, in the huts marked by the red triangle that give first aid to the men from the trenches exhausted with the strenuous days under fire.

Under the able and untiring leadership of Professor F. O. Clark of Berea, the 14th district, comprising Madison, Lee, Estill, Buchanan, Jackson and Owsley Counties, is well to the front and running abreast with the leaders in this glorious race for supremacy in caring for the boys in khaki. As a result of the energetic efforts of the committee having the canvass in charge, this district returns, instead of the \$10,000 asked for, about \$12,000.

Rockcastle in the Lead

This mountain county not counted among the richest of the Blue Grass State was thought likely to give about \$500.00. Instead of that she came across most handsomely to \$150,000 in response to the appeals of two of her sons in khaki to the people at home to stand by the boys in the ranks by financing the Y. M. C. A. work. Active with Mr. Vaughn of Berea, were Mr. Gentry, the County Attorney, and Mr. F. G. Baker who helped to push the work with notable results.

Estill County to the Front

Judge Hiddle with Benton Fielder put enough vigor into the work in Estill County that instead of \$1,000 the county stands pledged for \$1,300. But this advance is not confined to these counties alone, others follow willfully in the lead.

Madison County for instance gives \$9,000.00 instead of the \$8,000.00 called for. Of this amount, Richmond and vicinity, Kirksville, Redhouse, Union City, and other out-lying neighborhoods brought in \$5,000.00. The County Chairman, Mr. Thomas Burnham, raised nearly \$1,000.00 by personal solicitations. Berea with the churches, Glades, The Glades, Whites Station, Narrow Gap, and Davis united in making up the sum of \$1,000.00 instead of \$1,000.00.

The patriotic spirit is surely alive and ready to respond to the privilege of promoting the welfare of the boys in the army throughout these counties.

The Final Round-up

Through the courtesy of Mr. Thomas the Richmond Chamber of Commerce became the temporary headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday afternoon. Here assembled men from all over the district for the final report. These with the Richmond contingent made an enthusiastic gathering.

After totaling up the results all adjourned to the Baptist Church where the ladies served a most enjoyable and beautiful repast to about fifty men. Here the Richmond teams made their final report to Mr. Thomas, their leader. This gathering was notable for the loyal and hearty interest, the spirit of unselfish devotion to this great cause manifested on the part of each.

Mr. Burnham, the chairman, turned the meeting over to Professor Clark who read a most interesting telegram from John H. Mott, stating that the excess over the amount asked for would be used in putting the Y. M. C. A. work behind the battle lines in Italy. Doctor Telford, President Conates, Doctor Green, of Richmond, each made pertinent and pithy remarks. Mr. Gentry, of Mt. Vernon, told how his visit to Camp Taylor had so gripped him that he physically unfit for military service had offered himself for Y. M. C. A. work with the army. Thus Rockcastle loses a lawyer and the boys will gain another sympathetic friend.

His formal vote the present organization was made permanent and so will the 14th district be ready again to respond to other calls as the need may arise. Kentucky has surely shown herself ready to do her part.

TO THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN AND WOMEN OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR RELATIVES

(Continued from Page One)

month to him, and, should he die, compensation of from \$20.00 to \$75.00 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother.

In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, Congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor, and nurse to obtain life and total-disability insurance. The insurance applies to injuries received while he or she is in the service or after he or she shall have left it.

Exposure to the extra dangers of war makes the cost of life insurance in private life insurance companies prohibitive. It was, therefore, a plain duty and obligation for the Government to assume the risk of insuring hundreds of thousands of our soldiers and sailors who are making the supreme sacrifice. Under this law, every soldier and sailor and nurse, commissioned and enlisted, and of any age, has the right, between now and February 12, 1918, to take out life and total-disability insurance up to \$10,000 at very low cost, with the Government without medical examination. This right is purely optional. The soldiers and sailors are not compelled to take insurance, but if they desire to exercise the right, they must do so before the 12th of February, 1918. The cost ranges from 65 cents monthly at the age of 21, to \$1.20 monthly, at the age of 51, for each \$1,000 of insurance. This is a small charge on a man's pay—small in proportion to the benefits it may bring. The premiums will be deducted from his pay, if he desires, thus eliminating trouble on his part.

To provide adequate protection until February 12, 1918, during the period when the soldiers and sailors are learning the details of this law, the Government automatically insures each man and woman, commissioned or enlisted in the military service of the United States. It pays the man \$25.00 a month during total permanent disability; if he dies within 20 years, it pays the rest of 240 monthly installments of \$25 each to his wife, child, or widowed mother.

I desire to call the provisions of this just and generous law to the attention of our officers and enlisted men and women so that they may not be deprived of their rights through lack of knowledge. Full information may be obtained from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. I earnestly urge that the officers of the Army and Navy give to the men under their command all possible aid in helping them to understand fully the benefits that this insurance may bring to their families and the small cost at which it may be obtained.

This is the greatest measure of protection ever offered to its fighting forces by any nation in the history of the world. It is not charity; it is simply justice to the enlisted men and women and to their loved ones at home, and each and every one of them should promptly take the benefits of this great law.

W. G. McAdoo,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

ing in Asia and on the Pacific Ocean. She has also sent destroyers as far as the Mediterranean. It has been noted that Japan is somewhat disturbed by the conditions in Russia, and may take a more active part.

Villa has come to life again in Mexico and has been fighting against Federal troops at Ojinaga, not far from the border. It was reported that he was headed for Chihuahua once more with the evident intention of doing over again his act of recent date. Palaez, another rebel leader, is also making trouble in the Tampico section where the valuable oil wells are located.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

Cord, Ludlow; John Wilson McKenney, Springfield; William Andrew McKinley, Winchester; George M. McLeish, 1153 South Second street, Louisville; O. H. P. Parrigan, Mill Springs; William Peebles Ferguson, Clinton; Charles C. Phillips, Owensboro; Marion E. Pirkey, 817 South Second street, Louisville; C. A. Robertson, Cunningham; Owen B. Demaree, Mt. Sterling; John Wilson White, Holland.

First lieutenants in the Dental Section—Robert S. Scheer, Newport; William G. Rieck, Ft. Mitchell, Ludlow.

AMERICAN RED CROSS NEWS

The American Red Cross reiterates that no chain-letter project has its approval. While some of these schemes may have been started in good faith, mention of the Red Cross is not warranted. Red Cross members, and the public in general, are warned that there is no assurance that donations in response to any chain-letters will reach the Red Cross treasury, and are urged to pay no attention to such appeals, whose sincerity is always open to doubt.

The Red Cross is aiding the work of the Queen of the Belgians for the children of her country. Thousands of under-nourished, sick and orphan children are in Belgium today, and a home and care must be provided for them. The Germans are willing to allow some of these children to be sent out of the country.

The Red Cross plan is to have all Christmas packages assembled by local chapters and Auxiliaries. They are packed in cases at the work rooms and forwarded directly to Division Warehouses, and thence distributed through the Division Offices.

The War Council is deeply gratified at the fine expression of patriotism and self-sacrifice on the part of the theatrical profession of the United States in making Friday, December 7th, Red Cross Theatre Day throughout the Nation. On that day a special Red Cross performance, the entire receipts of which are to be donated to the Red Cross War Fund, will be given in theatres throughout the United States.

Four months ago, there were 700 paid officers and employees at National Headquarters. Since that date the membership of the American Red Cross has been tripled and the number of chapters doubled. In spite of this enormous growth the number of paid employees has been decreased by 277. This reduction is due in part to the decentralization of administration which has transferred much routine work from National Headquarters to the thirteen divisional offices, whose payrolls are not included in the above statement, and in part to the readjustments at National Headquarters.

ONLY A VOLUNTEER

Why didn't I wait to be drafted
And led to the train by a band,
And put in a claim for exemption,
Oh, why didn't I hold up my hand,
Why didn't I wait for the banquet,
Why didn't I wait to be cheered;
For the drafted men get all the credit.

While I merely volunteered,
And nobody gave me a banquet,
Nobody said a kind word.
The puff of the engine, the grind of
The wheels was all the goodby I heard.

And off to the training camp we were hustled,
To be trained for the next half year,
And in the shuffle forgotten,
I was only a volunteer.

And some day in the future
When my little boy sits on my knee,
And asks what I did in this great war
And his little eyes look up at me,
And I will look back into those eyes
That at me so trustingly peer,
And tell that I wasn't drafted,
I was only a volunteer.

CALAMITY AT CAMP SEVIER

Things have been going well with the Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Sevier for the past month, but a terrible calamity is upon them now. The headlines of the morning papers "Camp Sevier Quarantined." This is due to an epidemic of measles, of about 1,000 cases, an average of one man a day has died as a result of this resulting in pneumonia, and four or five men have died in the past few days with meningitis. So you see it is a pretty serious situation. All the stores, theaters and all our Y. M. C. A. buildings are closed, but the men are being served thru the window, with stamps, stationery, magazines, Sunday School literature and Testaments. This will last about two weeks.

Would Make Daddy Sorry.

Richard was proud of his newly acquired pompadour. One day while standing in front of the glass admiring it, he suddenly turned to his mother and said: "Say, mamma, when dad comes home and sees my pompadour, won't he be sorry he had his hair cut bald."

World's Oldest Observatory.

Pekin has the oldest astronomical observatory in the world. It was established in 1279, and it contains several instruments which were placed there upon its opening.

SECRETARY McADOO CONGRATULATES THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

"I congratulate the American people upon the phenomenal success of the Second Liberty Loan. The final returns just received from the 12 Federal Reserve Banks show that the total subscriptions were \$1,617,532,300, an over-subscription of \$1,617,532,300, or approximately 54 per cent. of the amount offered. This is a more gratifying result even than was the first Liberty Loan, when \$2,000,000,000 of bonds were offered and a subscription of more than \$3,000,000,000 was received.

"These financial operations, greater in magnitude than ever attempted by any other government in the world, were not too great for the American people. They not only absorbed readily the full amount of the First and Second Liberty Loans, but in each instance oversubscribed the loan by more than 50 per cent."

—From statement of Sec. McAdoo.

SEGREGATED PROSTITUTION GREATEST CAUSE OF VICE

Dr. Charles E. Higgs, Medical Inspector U. S. Navy, found that of 38 indicted individuals, 21, or more than one-half, attributed their first offense to the activities of commercialized vice.

It should be recognized by all good citizens that the prostitute and the saloon-keeper are just as much public enemies as are the German soldiers. The effort of Germany is to put American soldiers, sailors and workmen out of action and whether this is done by German soldiers or American saloon-keepers, or a prostitute is immaterial to Kaiser. During the first twenty months of the war, one of the great powers had more men incapacitated for service by venereal diseases contracted while in training camps than by all the fighting on the front. There were 17,000 such cases in a single hospital camp.

That soldier of the allied forces who was the first over the wall of Peking at the time of the Boxer uprising afterward committed suicide on a park bench, the victim of foes more dangerous than armed enemies.

"Booze dulls the mind and blunts the conscience. A little to drink; then no care or thought about the risk you run or the disgrace you invite. Not a drop of liquor is the only safe rule," says the American Social Hygiene Association, which has charge of moral education in the Army and Navy.

SHOWS GOOD SENSE

Supra Defeat Rebuke to Legislators, Says Mrs. Talbott

"The majority rolled up against the proposed woman suffrage measure in Ohio was a fitting rebuke to the legislative body of the State, which misrepresented their constituents and attempted to force on the people a great governmental change which twice had been rejected by the voters," declared Mrs. Katherine M. Talbott, president of the Ohio Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, in discussing the Tuesday election results. "It is irrefutable evidence that the men of the State have not lost their sense of the fitness of things, and that they are still willing to protect women from political responsibilities and entanglements, notwithstanding the ceaseless activities of the very noisy minority."

TO ORGANIZE SAVINGS PLAN

Directors of Certificate Campaign Return Home to Work—To Call Convention.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Most of the state directors of the government's war savings certificates campaign who have been in conference this week left the capital for their homes to organize the work. Each director will call a state convention to get the movement under way.

Turkeys On the Way.

Lexington, Ky.—Dressed turkeys from Lexington to the New York and Boston markets are for the first time being shipped by freight in refrigerator cars. It requires six days to make the trip. The slaughter of turkeys here for the Eastern Thanksgiving market aggregates approximately 60,000 pounds, which is about 175,000 the trip. The slaughter of turkeys last year. The birds, however, are hotter than usual. The retail price in the East will be about 45 cents per pound.

Put Outside the Law.

The strongest punishment which still survives in Great Britain under modern law is that of "outlawry." About ten years ago a lawyer charged with forging a check was "outlawed" in the Glasgow high court. By this sentence the person of the accused is declared forfeit. He cannot bear testimony in a court, nor sue, nor defend an action. He cannot act as a juror, nor vote at an election, nor act as tutor or guardian to another person. If anyone robs him he has no redress.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

LABOR SAFEGUARDS NOT TO BE BROKEN

FAIR WAGES AND PROPER HOURS FOR TOILERS ARE SUGGESTED BY MANUFACTURERS.

In haste To Deliver The Needed War Materials, Say Orders of Government Departments—Good Working Conditions Called Essential.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Fair wage scales, reasonable hours and good working conditions are suggested to arsenal commanders and manufacturers executing orders for the Bureau of Ordnance and Quartermaster Department of the army in general orders made public by those departments. Attention is called to the fact that in the haste to deliver the needed war materials care must be exercised "lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions and a proper wage scale are essential to high production," said the statement.

"During the war every attempt should be made to conserve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment. The Department wishes to be assured that schedules of hours obviously excessive, or wage scales distinctly unfair or working conditions such as should not be tolerated, will certainly be brought to its attention." The statement says circumstances are not such as to render appropriate the issuance of definite orders on this subject at this time, and that "No effort is made to establish or even suggest, definite rules of conduct." It is recommended that standards of wages already established in the industry and the locality should not be lowered and that the minimum wage rates should be made in proper relation to the cost of living.

Surrounded By Bands Under Villa.

El Paso, Tex.—Juarez is surrounded by Villistas and refugees from that town are arriving here. Martin Lopez, who led the attack on Carranzistas at Ojinaga, is at Guadalupe, 20 miles east of Juarez, with 500 men, and another force of Pancho Villa's men are reported at Rancheria, 30 miles west of the Mexican border town. The advance on Juarez can be seen from El Paso and their camp fires are burning in the foothills. Villa in person is leading his main force to attack Chihuahua City, and he will assist in the attack on Juarez as soon as the former town is in his hands, according to Villistas here.

Naval Clash Off Heligoland.

London.—German light cruisers which fled through Heligoland light before British warships of a similar type were pursued to within 30 miles of Heligoland, where they came under the protection of the German battle fleet and mine fields, the Admiralty announced. One of the light cruisers was observed to be in flames and the machinery of another seemed to be damaged. One German mine sweeper was sunk. The British light forces returned without losses, with but little damage to the ships and slight casualties among the personnel.

Submarine Pursuing New Policy.

An Atlantic Port.—Either German submarines are so concealed as to be invisible or are pursuing the policy of discharging their torpedoes without coming to the surface, according to the stories told by two members of the crew of the steamship Finland, attacked recently off the coast of France. The U-boat which discharged the torpedo that nearly sent the Finland to the bottom was never seen, according to Harold Sellick of Glen Ridge, N. J., and J. S. Weeks, of Boston. Their account is the first of the attack brought here.

Queen Liliuokalani Buried.

Honolulu.—With all the pomp and ceremony of the ancient Hawaiian funeral ritual befitting the last monarch of the islands who had held tenaciously to the traditions of her former domain, Queen Liliuokalani was buried in the Naunau Cemetery. Practically the entire population of the city lined the route from the throne room, where the funeral services were held, to the burial ground while the procession containing 5,000 persons passed.

Japs on Way to Conference.

Tokyo, Nov. 19.—Japan's delegates to the Paris conference, Viscount Chinda, the ambassador to Great Britain, and Kishiro Mutsu, ambassador to France, have left for Paris by way of Petrograd. They are accompanied by military and naval attaches.

WAR ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

The population of the City of Washington has increased at least 50,000 since the war began. It is natural that the capital city, the center of governmental activities, should show this marked effect of the most extensive preparation for war ever undertaken by any country. A steady stream of new appointees to the great civilian army pours into the city; the streets hum with activity; everybody is busy and earnest; on every hand are the sure signs of a competent organization with a fixed purpose.

At the request of the United States Civil Service Commission the Washington Chamber of Commerce has undertaken the work of directing to suitable rooming and boarding places the new arrivals who are not acquainted in the city. Hundreds of desirable rooms, with or without board, are listed, and at very moderate rates. Application for accommodations can be made by new appointees through correspondence before leaving home or by calling at the office of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, No. 614 Twelfth Street, N. W., upon their arrival in Washington.

Stenographers and typewriters make up a large part of the additions to the force at Washington. Thousands have been appointed and thousands more needed. Ship draftsmen for the Navy Department, mechanical draftsmen for the service generally, and statisticians and what are known as clerks qualified in business administration, clerks qualified in statistics or accounting, index and catalogue clerks, balance of stores clerks, and schedule clerks for the Ordnance Department of the Army are also in great demand. Representatives of the United States Civil Service Commission at the post offices in all cities are furnishing detailed information concerning positions at Washington in which workers are needed.

Secrets of GOOD ADVERTISING

PROPER DISPLAY.

After deciding upon the purpose of an advertisement, the advertiser determines how to build it so as to attract your attention and get you to read it.

The most important points in the announcement are usually featured in what is known as display lines. These display lines are to the advertisement what the framework is to a house. The rest of the advertisement is built around them.

Display lines are generally very carefully chosen, both as regards the sense they convey and the style of display.

The advertiser knows that if these display lines are plain, easy to read and contrast well with the smaller type in the body of the advertisement, they are likely to be the first parts of the advertisement you will read.

Then upon their success or failure to interest you depend his chances for you to read the rest of the advertisement. So he usually chooses the most interesting features of the advertisement for these display lines, so as to convince you that the announcement is sufficiently important to merit your attention.

Fuel Value of Woods.

Hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, long-leaf pine and cherry have fairly high heat values, and only one cord of seasoned wood of those species is required to equal one ton of coal. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oak comes next, followed by beech, birch and maple.

Workshop is Useful.

A convenient building to have on practically any small country or suburban estate is a small structure fitted up with a carpenter's bench and tool closet, with a bin for coal, a recess for wood and a small room fitted up for the storage of household goods or garden necessities.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

FARMERS' CLUBS
American Patriotism
Conway

The farmers and business men of Conway last Wednesday night raised \$50.00 for War Y. M. C. A. work. This shows what our farmers and business men of rural sections are doing.

Wildie

The farmers and business men of Wildie raised \$110.25 for Y. M. C. A. work. The subscriptions were from 25 cents to \$15.00.

This is real American Patriotism! Other Places in Rockcastle County

Luxington raised \$73.00; Brodhead, \$316.70; Mt. Vernon, \$712.62. With the loose collection and a few other small places to be heard from Rockcastle County will raise \$1,500. Rockcastle's part was \$700. She will double the amount.

When it comes to Rockcastle for real service and patriotism, she is ready.



Cecil McNew

Orlando, Ky., Nov. 7, 1917.
Mr. Robert F. Spence,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I am a Club Boy of Orlando, Ky. The above picture shows 20 stalks of corn, which has grown 40 good ears. I gathered this out of my Club Acre, and I think I can gather 60 to 70 bushels of it.

This land is overflooded bottom. I broke it deep in the spring, and dragged it with a two-horse drag. I planted it about the 10th of May with selected White Dent seed corn. I used 125 pounds of fertilizer. The drill planted it 18 inches apart, and I chipped out one-third of it. I plowed it three times and kept the weeds back with a hoe.

We are getting along all right with our Farmers' Club work, and Boys' Agricultural Club work. I am waiting to meet with the boys and girls of Jackson and Madison Counties at Berea in the Club Convention again next year. It was a great trip for us boys and I am looking forward to it again with pleasure. My best wishes to you and the Club work.

Yours truly,
Cecil McNew.

CORN GATHERING

As corn has been so badly frost-bitten in this section, it requires a great deal of care and attention for this corn. In gathering, the corn should be separated. Thoroughly matured corn should be placed in one crib and the supply damaged corn in another. It will be better to leave this corn in the field on the stalk than to put in the crib. It will dry faster, and the moisture will evaporate from the cob much quicker if left in the field, especially on the standing stalks.

Corn has been damaged at least thirty per cent, and much care should be given to the saving of the other seventy per cent.

LIVE STOCK

Ample provision for the sheltering and feeding of live stock, for the winter, should be made. All surplus male stock and other undesirable animals should be sold. It is very desirable, however, that the female live stock, suitable for breeding purposes, be saved at this time.

DO NOT SELL THE FAMILY COW

This may appear to be a good time to sell the family cow, or the family dairy herd, because prices are high, and it is easy to sell; but suppose we sell. What is gained? Prices for milk and butter are high. Seems higher when we buy than when we sell. Perhaps we are crossing the "Stream" referred to by Abraham Lincoln when he advised against "Swapping horses" while crossing the stream. In any case, will it not be better if the family cow and the family dairy herd

are kept by those who know how to make them most productive? Butter and cream are hard to find in Berea at the present time. It will be much harder to find in months from now. Farmers should feed plenty and shelter well in order to have plenty of milk and butter for the family and some to spare for the towns nearby.

SAVE STRAW

In sections there is a shortage of forage. Straw stacks, especially of oats, should not be wasted. Well preserved oat straw makes excellent roughage for stock, and any and all straw is worth preserving in sections where the hay crop is short or in sections where shortage exists. Straw should always be saved for bedding, feeding, and fertilizer.

POULTRY

Our poultry should be well housed and fed this winter, because eggs are going to be high. The poultry house should be built at once. This can be built out of rough slabs, waste lumber and coffee sacks. It should be big enough for the chickens to have room to scratch during the day, or it should have a shed built on the south or south-eastern side for the chickens to scratch in or sun during the cold days of winter. Save the turnips, cabbage and small potatoes for the chickens this winter. Gather acorns, hickory nuts, and walnuts, crack them and throw them in to the chickens, and let them pick out the kernels. Your reward will be more eggs for the table.

MORE HOGS AND SHEEP

The best possible means of relieving the meat situation would be to increase the number of hogs on every farm. For the average small farmer hogs and poultry offer the most effective means of increasing the meat output at any time in the near future. A special campaign for the increasing of the hog production in the next twelve months is being planned and will be pushed vigorously by all of the executive forces in all the southern states. It should not be forgotten, however, that to increase the number of hogs profitably there must be ample food supply to keep them in good condition. It has been found by frequent demonstrations that the easiest and cheapest way to produce pork in the south is by furnishing a rotation of good pasture crops, such as alfalfa, crimson clover, vetch, oats, wheat, rye, barley, rape, etc., followed by such grain crops as soybeans, cowpeas, peanuts, etc. With an abundance of these crops in rotation very little corn is required to produce large quantities of pork at a very reasonable cost. We must remember the three Hs are very important factors in winning the war — Hens, Hens, and Bacon.

MORE PORK

Sows must be bred at this time in large numbers in order to insure an adequate meat supply. To win the war we need meat. To get an increased meat supply quickly hog breeding must be increased materially over all the country, and in certain states an increase of from 25 to 50 per cent in the number of hogs is recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. The situation is of great importance that we must have plenty of meat for our army and the armies of the Allies, and sufficient meat for our civilian population and the civilian population of the Allies at home. To have this meat breeding animals must reproduce themselves so the offsprings will be available for slaughter in the near future. Hogs can be increased quicker than any other kind of live stock, therefore, a larger number of sows must be produced than in recent years.

HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera is a dreaded disease and is now raging in Rockcastle County. There are efforts being made by the County Agent and the Extension forces to eradicate this disease, and there must be a concerted effort made by the farmers in the hog cholera sections, or else the hog industry will be ruined. All dead hogs should be either buried or burned. When buried the body should be covered with lime and covered four feet deep with dirt. Neighbors should be notified of sick hogs in the community. Well hogs should be vaccinated and separated from the sick ones. Sows to be kept for breeding purposes should be given a double treatment, making them immune from cholera.

There has been enough hogs lost

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.
FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. To the regular price of board as advertised in the catalog will be added this year, for young ladies, ten cents a week, and for young men, twenty cents.

This adds \$3.60 to the year's expenses for girls, and \$7.20 for boys but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER TERM			
Expenses for Boys			
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	10.20	10.20	10.20
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	21.20	23.40	24.40
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	10.20	10.20	10.20
Total for Term	\$31.40	\$33.60	\$34.60
Expenses for Girls			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.60	9.60	9.60
Amount due Jan. 2, 1918	20.60	22.80	23.80
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 13	9.60	9.60	9.60
Total for Term	\$30.20	\$32.40	\$33.40

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$10.70, winter fancy \$10.20, do family \$9.70, do extras \$8.70, low grade \$8.20, hard patents \$11.25@11.75, hard fancy \$10.50@11.10, hard family \$9.75@10.25.
Corn—No. 1 white \$2.20, No. 1 yellow \$2.21, No. 1 mixed \$2.21, white ear \$1.25@1.30, yellow ear \$1.20@1.25, mixed ear \$1.20@1.25.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$28@29.50, No. 2 \$27.50@28, No. 3 \$27@27.50, No. 1 clover \$28.50, No. 2 \$28.
Oats—No. 2 white 68½¢@69¢, standard white 67½¢@68½¢, No. 3 white 67¢@67½¢, No. 2 mixed 66¢@67¢, No. 3 mixed 65¢@66¢.
Butter, Poultry and Eggs.
Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46¢, centralized creamery extras 43½¢, firsts 41½¢, seconds 39½¢.
Eggs—Prime firsts 48¢, firsts 47¢, ordinary firsts 39¢, seconds 37¢.
Live Poultry—Broilers, over 2 lbs, 19¢; 2 lbs and under, 32¢; fowls, 13¢; and over, 20¢; 3½ lbs and over, 15¢; under 3½ lbs, 15¢; roosters, 15¢; ducks, white, 3 lbs and over, 20¢; colored, 18¢; hen turkeys, 8 lbs and over, 27¢; tom turkeys, 10 lbs and over, 27¢.
Live Stock.
Cattle—Shippers \$9@13.25; butcher steers, extra \$10.25@11.25, good to choice \$9.25@10, common to fair \$8@8.50; heifers, extra \$8.75@9.50, good to

RICHMOND MARKETS

The opening day of the Madison Circuit Court, Monday, the first, was a record breaker at the Stock Yard. 3,500 cattle found ready sale; only 17 left the market unsold. 250 hogs sold readily at 15 cents. 200 sheep sold from 12 to 14 cents. The price on cattle was strong and remained so throughout the rush. The addition of new pens to the yards will accommodate many more head of stock. Richmond is still in the lead for live stock market. Bring your live stock here and it will find ready sale.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

THE MESSAGE OF THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

How YOU Can Help. Eat Plenty, Wisely, Without Waste

Instead of Wheat Use More
Corn bread, oatmeal bread, rye bread, barley bread, oatmeal, barley, and corn breakfast foods; Gory cakes and buckwheat cakes; Potatoes. (Eat one extra potato a day in place of one slice of wheat bread.)

Instead of Meat Use More
Salted and fresh fish, cheese, milk, eggs, poultry, and game (especially rabbit); Nuts, peanut butter, etc.; Dried vegetables — beans, peas, etc.

Instead of Lard and Butter Use More
Vegetable oils and fats in cooking; Animal fats — suet, beef drippings, goose oil, chicken fats, pork fats — left from cooking.

Instead of Sugar Use More
Melasses, honey, and syrups; Canned fruit juices, turn into jelly as needed.

Instead of Coal Use More
Oil, wood, and gas wherever possible (use fireless cookers, etc.).

Perishables

Fruits and vegetables are abundant. Store potatoes and roots properly and they will keep.

Use Less

Wheat. Substitute other cereals.

Meat. Beef, mutton, and pork. Use no one of the three often than once daily, thus helping to save it.

Fats. Butter every day. Fried foods. Cream.

Sugar. Candy; drink fewer sweet drinks between meals.

Fuel. Heat, electricity, steam.

Do Not Waste

A single slice of WHEAT bread. Make toast, puddings, hot cakes, etc., of all stale bread. Put the loaf on the table and slice as needed.

An ounce of MEAT. Utilize all leftovers.

ADDITIONAL LARD, or DRIPPINGS. Convert fat which cannot be used in cooking into soap for rough cleaning at home, or sell the FATS to soap makers.

Sugar. Throat frosting from your cakes.

Milk. Children must have milk. Turn left-over milk into cottage cheese, or use in cooking.

Continually the housekeeper is asking, "Why is the Government asking us to save wheat, fat, and sugar?" The above tells us how to save these necessary foods but it does not tell us why. Miss Sweeney of Lexington, when addressing the Women's Clubs, gave very convincing reasons why these things should be saved. She stated that if the housewives refused to do this that the government would have to compel them.

A very mistaken idea has grown up that we are giving France these foods. France is paying our government perfectly good money for all

food received. France is begging for food, pleading for it, from us, because we are the only people who have it to sell. The less we can use here of the three things they especially need — sugar, fat, and wheat — the more the government will have to ship. We do not need to under feed ourselves to do this, but we do need to use those foods which cannot be shipped to France to free those foods which can be shipped.

Why do they need wheat? Why cannot we send them our cornmeal instead of using it and saving flour? Wheat flour ships better than cornmeal. The cornmeal would be mostly before it reached France on the long sea voyage. The French women do not know how to use cornmeal. They haven't time to learn. Long before we are up the French women are out in the fields trying with all their strength to till their poor soil with poor machinery. Oftentimes without animals to work, they draw the plows themselves. Their bread must be baked in their large town bakeries which they have used for years. Their kitchens have no ovens for bread making, they now have no time for reconstructing their stoves and learning to use our cornmeal. In the face of this is there any woman who is not willing to make her loaf of flour last twice as long as it usually does?

"Why does France ask for our butter and pork fat?" It is an established fact in medicine that wounds will not heal while the body is starved for fat. Think for just one moment of the many hospitals crowded with wounded men, who, if properly supplied with fat, can be healed in less time and more effectively by your help! This means that the Red Cross nurses who are giving of their lives may be left powerless to heal the men unless we American people will send the proper food. We begin to see now why President Wilson has said that food must win this war. They cannot get much butter of our Allied countries. Why? The cattle have been killed for meat and leather. The ordinary person uses two pairs of shoes per year. The soldier uses twelve pairs of shoes per year. Think of the great need for leather, the demand on the great herds of dairy cattle, and as a result there is a serious lack of milk and butter. Pork fat is the only fat that will ship well and so we are asked to stop our use of that and use the substitutes — lard, vegetable oils, compounds, butterine, etc.

White cane sugar is the only sugar asked for. The reason is that it too ships better than any other. We can use the syrups, brown sugar and honey that France cannot get, and free the cane sugar. Sugar furnishes heat and energy in the body with the least trouble in digestion. It is a very concentrated form of food and for that reason is very valuable to the soldiers.

Autumn.

Now when the time of fruit and grain is come,
When apples hang above the orchard wall,
And from a tangle by the roadside stream
A scent of wild grapes fills the rainy air,
Comes Autumn with her sun-burnt caravan,
Like a long gypsy train with trappings gay
And battered colors of the Orient,
Moving slow-footed through the dreamy hills
The woods of Wilton, at her coming, wear
Tints of ochre and of Samarcand;
The maples glow with their Pompeian red,
The hickories with burnt Etruscan gold;
And white the crickets flee along her march,
Behind her banners burns the crimson sun
—Miss Gorman in the Atlantic.

Heavy Responsibility

Belongs to All Humanity.

Essentially our American Thanksgiving is least American of our holidays, for the simple reason that it is too human to be merely American. There were no human things left for the New England fathers to originate. They are humanly older than this country. There are no original ways of expressing gratitude. All the pathways of thanksgiving are very old paths.—James Lane Allen in Munsey's Magazine.

Good Thought for the Day.

There can be no better thought for Thanksgiving day than that which expresses honest gratitude for what our fathers won for us, and determination to confer its blessings unimpaired on our offspring.

Make Use of God's Gifts.

"All that I have is thine," says God to us—earth and sun and rain and crops. Let us use them all the year for all they are worth.

More Than Mere Right.

Singleton—"But even a married man has a right to his opinion." Henpek—"My dear fellow, it isn't a question of right; it's a question of courage."—Boston Transcript.

choice \$7.75@8.50, common to fair \$5.75@7.50; cows, extra \$7.50@8.50; bulls—Holsteins \$7@8, fat bulls \$5@8.50.

Calves—Extra \$13.25@13.50, fair to good \$10.50@13, common and large \$5@8.75.

Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$17; medium and mixed \$14.75@17, stage \$13@15.50.

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. H. B. BUTCHER, Extension
Department Moody Bible Institute
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper
Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 2

NEHEMIAH BUILDS THE WALL OF JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Nehemiah 4:7-21.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is my
Helper and I will not fear what man
shall do unto me.—Hebrews 13:6.

The lesson of November 18 spoke of Nehemiah journeying to Jerusalem. After his arrival he spent three days in looking over the work; then he told the priests and other leaders his plans. Enthusiasm was awakened, all classes were aroused, the work of the building of the wall of the city was apportioned among the people, and soon half of the wall was completed "for the people had a mind to work."

1. **The Wrath of the Enemy**, vv. 7-9. The progress of the work kept up the anger of Sanballat the Horonite and his friends who formed an alliance to hinder the wall being built (vv. 7, 8). When God begins to work through his people, Satan is roused and tries to interfere. It is no sign that a Christian is out of the will of God when opposition is felt. The enemy will always be on hand to try to hinder whenever a real work for God is going forward. Head formal Christianity runs smoothly and with deadly monotony and Satan lets it alone, but as soon as some results of real work are seen, opposition is at once felt. Thus it was when God sent his Son into the world, and so it has been in every movement for God in the church, and so it will be in the individual Christian life. From the next verse (10) we would almost think that Nehemiah had heard our Lord's injunction to "watch and pray." Many do much watching and fail; many do much praying and fail; but none ever turns to watching and praying without finding victory. Prayer alone means stultification; watching alone means pride; but watching and praying means victory.

2. **Internal Opposition**, vv. 10-11. Sanballat and his friends were not the only ones Nehemiah had to contend with. Among those that worked on the wall were some shirkers and grumblers. They had become discouraged in the work and began to say they could never complete it (v. 10). If Satan fails to hinder the work from the outside, he will attempt to create dissension on the inside. Internal confusion of the church is more to be dreaded than open opposition from a known enemy. Dissension and confusion in the church can usually be traced to workers becoming discouraged. The plot of the enemy to make a surprise attack was discovered by the Jews who lived outside the city. They reported it not once, but ten times, with the suggestion that the work on the wall be stopped, and safety sought by leaving the city altogether (vv. 11, 12). When the enemy's open opposition fails and discouragement has been tried, an attempt is made to bring fear upon the workers. But the Bible is full of exhortations for Christians to "fear not." Could these workers on the walls of Jerusalem have seen the museum, it would have made little difference to them whether the enemies were numbered by tens or thousands, and could Christians today realize that God is for them, all opposition would be as nothing. (1 Cor. 10:13; Rom. 8:31; Phil. 4:13). Nehemiah at once proceeded to allay the fears (13, 14). Armed forces were arranged about the walls to guard against the reported surprise attack. The warriors were placed so that in the event of battle they would be protecting their own particular families. Then Nehemiah made a short speech of encouragement to the people, the heart of which was "Remember the Lord which is great and terrible." Remembering him would drive the fear away. They who are on the Lord's side are already victors even before the battle has begun. Someone said to a great general before a certain battle began: "I hope the Lord is on our side." The reply was: "I trust we are on the Lord's side." When this is true, there need be no fear whether the enemies be few or many. Nehemiah then exhorted them to fight for their families and their homes. This two-fold secret of the victory is presented to us over and over in this book of Nehemiah, and nowhere is so prominent as in this lesson. Victory for the Christian depends on two things: We must trust in the Lord as though all depended on him, and we must work and fight as though all depended on us. This is the secret of the success of Nehemiah.

3. **The Progress of the Work**, (vv. 15-21). The speech of Nehemiah having quieted the fears of the people and the enemy having heard that their plans were known and that God had brought their counsel to naught, all the people returned to the work with renewed enthusiasm and purpose (15). There was a rearrangement of forces (16-21). Half of the people worked; half, full armed, stood guard. A trumpeter was beside Nehemiah, so that at the first alarm from outside all the workers and warriors could be called to the threatened spot. Then they went ahead with building of the wall.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's
Christian Temperance Union)

BILLY SUNDAY ON AMERICA.

I would like to do this: I would like to see every booze-fighter get on the water wagon. I would like to summon all the drunkards in America and say: "Boys, let's cut her out and spend the money for flour, meat and calico; what do you say?"

Come on; I'm going to line up the drunkards. We will line up in front of the butcher shop. The butcher says: "What do you want, a piece of neck?"

"No; how much do I owe you?"

"Two dollars." "Here's your dough. Now give me a porterhouse steak and a sirloin roast."

"Where did you get all that money?"

"Went to hear Bill, and climbed on the water wagon."

"Hello! What do you want?"

"Here's steak."

We empty the shop and the butcher runs to the telephone. "Hey, central, give me the slaughter-house. Have you got any beef, any pork, any mutton?"

"They strip the slaughter-house and then telephone for trainloads of beef-steaks."

"What's the matter?"

"The whole bunch has got on the water wagon."

And the big packers say to their salesmen: "They beef, pork and mutton," and the farmers see the price of cattle and sheep jump up to three times their value.

Let me take the money you dump into the whisky hole and buy beef-steaks with it. I will tell you what's the matter with America: Your children are going naked and the whisky gang has your money.

SHALL WASTE CONTINUE?

The fermented rather than the distilled liquor call for the greatest consumption of grain in the liquor business," asserts the dean of the college of agriculture, Illinois university, writing in the Atlantic Monthly. "That is to say, about 120,000,000 bushels—or approximately the world shortage—are used for fermented liquors, against some 35,000,000 bushels, practically none of which is wheat, used for distillation."

"To transport the grain now used for fermented liquor in the United States alone would require the entire fleet of a thousand wooden ships, such as are now contemplated for the war trade. This 120,000,000 bushels of grain is the equivalent of over half the wheat crop of France or of Canada, and it is twice that of England. It represents the entire grain food of over 15,000,000 people, and that is no negligible amount. It represents in the form of meat no less than 750,000,000 pounds, or the carcasses of more than a million of the heaviest hogs."

"With people starving abroad, with large sections of Europe desolate, and with food riots beginning in this country as a result of high prices, there can be but one answer to the question whether this wastage shall continue."

JAB FROM THE LANCET.

"The enormous expenditure on drink—even if drink were innocuous—implies a corresponding abstraction of wealth from useful and beneficial uses. But drink is not innocuous. It is the most powerful and fascinating of all means of degradation and disease which unfortunate human nature can find to debauch itself. Every medical practitioner sees illustrations of this almost every day of his life. . . . The bishops have set us an example, and we of the medical profession have also our religious duties."—London Lancet.

NINETY PER CENT ACCEPTED.

War-time conditions have brought to light a new and unanswerable argument in favor of prohibition. It has been a source of no small concern that no larger a per cent of the young men of the country were able to meet the physical requirements of the army and navy. A Y. M. C. A. secretary has made a significant discovery. He has ascertained that while but 25 per cent of the young men from a certain license state were accepted for army and navy service, 90 per cent of those who enlisted from Kansas, the veteran prohibition state, were up to grade.

A DELUSION.

Sending blood to the head, where it surges through the brain with increased velocity, is not increased vigor, but increased irritation, which comes just before anesthesia and diminution of power. The drinker deludes himself, for he only thinks he is thinking. His very first drink has produced a definite, measurable degree of intoxication.—Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in the American Magazine.

BARLEY IN SOUP.

The women will economize. They are eager to. They want to do everything in their power to help. They know, too, that barley is just as good in soup as it is in beer.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw.

CAN'T AFFORD TO DRINK.

I have long since come to the conclusion that as a mental worker I cannot afford even a small drink of wine or beer. I have only a little intellect, and I have to keep that in working order.—Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch.

HANDICRAFT FOR GIRLS

By DOROTHY PERKINS

(Copyright, by A. Neely Hall.)

A GIRLS' HANDICRAFT BOOTH FOR A FAIR.

Here is a plan for a handicraft booth which a class of girls can make one of the most attractive and best-patronized features of the church fair. Your own handicraft can be placed on sale, and you can build the booth itself, by following the plan I have worked out in Fig. 1.

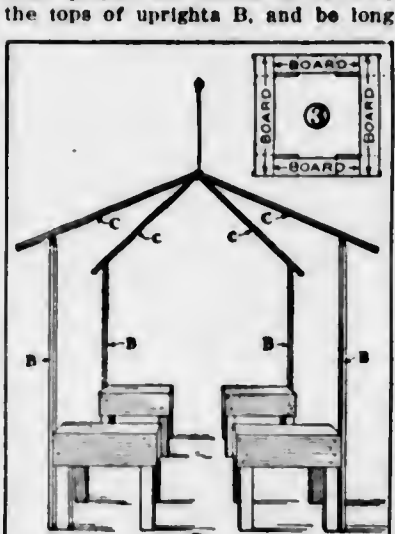
Fig. 2 shows how the booth is constructed. You will need a grocery box about thirty inches long, fourteen inches wide and ten inches deep for the corner supports. These boxes must be mounted on legs (A, Figs. 4 and 5), made of piece two inches thick, four inches wide and twenty-six inches long. The supports for the



canopy are nailed to these boxes (B, Fig. 5).

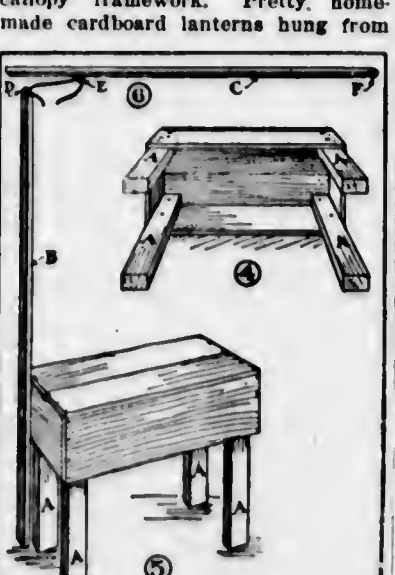
The distance apart to place the box supports will be determined, of course, by the size that you want to make the booth. Seven feet square, outside measurement, is a good size. The counter boards should be twelve inches wide, and long enough to make a continuous counter extending from corner to corner. This is not shown in Fig. 2, but it is indicated in the plan diagram of Fig. 3.

The canopy framework is made of four poles (C, Fig. 2). The lower ends of these are secured to the tops of uprights B, and the upper ends are suspended from a screw eye screwed into the ceiling directly over the tops of the booth. These poles must project six inches or so over the tops of uprights B, and be long



enough to run up to a peak at the center. By screwing a screw eye into the tops of uprights B, and one into the under side of poles C (Figs. 5 and 6), the poles can be joined by tying together the screw eyes with cord. Screw a screw eye into the upper end of pole C to tie the cord to for suspending the poles from the ceiling.

Crepé tissue paper in different colors is the best covering material for the booth framework. Figure 1 suggests how strips of the paper may be wound around the corner uprights and canopy poles, how a latticework frieze of twisted ropes of crepé paper may be extended around the sides at the top, and how ribbons of crepé paper may be used to inclose the canopy framework. Pretty, home-made cardboard lanterns hung from



the ends of the canopy poles will add a finishing touch to the roof.

Tack heavy wrapping paper to the counter boards, and then cover this with cheesecloth of a color to harmonize with the tissue-paper trimmings. A pretty effect will be obtained by painting this as indicated in Fig. 1. One side of the valance must be made to part, to provide an entrance into the booth.

The Meaning of Thanksgiving Day

By Mary Graham Bonner

TWO turkeys in the barnyard were gobbling, and if we had been able to understand their language this is what we would have heard them saying, several days before the last Thursday in November:

"My father was at one of the merriest of scenes last year," said Mr. Gobbler. "He was kept for our own jolly farmer, his wife and their four fine children. The farmer's wife dressed him up so well, cooked him until he was brown and tender, and then she served him on a big platter as the principal part of the meal. To be sure, she had many other goodies, such as soup, stewed corn, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes, squash, pumpkin pie, nuts and apple cider, but he was the main thing! He was the center of attraction, and when he was brought in on the platter, piping hot, the rosy-faced children screamed with delight and said:

"Oh, isn't he a beauty! The two boys ate as much as they could, so did



"My Father Was at One of the Merriest of Scenes Last Year"

the two little girls with the blue eyes and the soft brown hair. And so did the mother and daddy. But even then my father had not entirely vanished, and with one accord they said that they had never had such a Thanksgiving dinner."

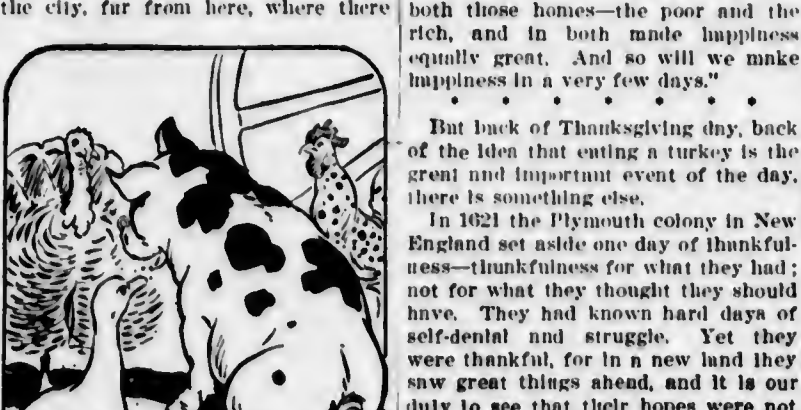
The turkeys, as well as the other creatures in the barnyard, had gathered around to listen. "You are so proud of being eaten," said the pigs and ducks, "and how can you enjoy being ground—your joy is so soon over? Why do you want to be fed so much when it only means that soon you can have no more to eat, because a hungry family has eaten you?"

"That's because you don't understand turkeys," said handsome Miss Turkey. "We consider it such a splendid honor to be eaten on such a notable day. We are not eaten any time at all, like some creatures I know of."

The other barnyard animals hung their heads. They knew of whom she spoke, and they were suddenly much quieter, clucking, quacking, grunting and squawking in low voices.

Mr. Gobbler, cousin of Mr. Gobbler, had begun to speak: "Your father was very fortunate in being the one saved for the farmer's family. And a great treat he was. But listen to my tale of a greater treat." They all drew nearer. "Gobbie, gobbie, gobbie," repeating his own name and the call of Turkey-land, "my father served a far better purpose."

"The farmer knew of a family in the city, far from here, where there



Mr. Gobbie, Cousin of Mr. Gobbler, Had Begun to Speak.

were no barnyards and where there are streets and houses everywhere, instead of hayfields and meadows and woods.

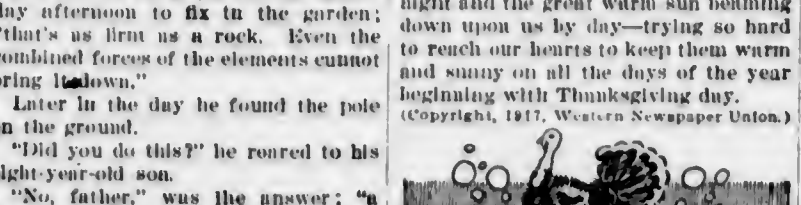
AN AMATEUR.

"There," he said, pulling his shirt-sleeves over his brawny arms and surveying the clothes post which had taken him the best part of the Saturday afternoon to fix in the garden; "that's as firm as a rock. Even the combined forces of the elements cannot bring it down."

Later in the day he found the pole on the ground.

"Did you do this?" he roared to his eight-year-old son.

"No, father," was the answer; "a sparrow perched on it. I saw it myself."—London Tit-Bits.



Even Dan Knew the Meaning of the Day.

each other and they were delighted to share your father and to have such a meal and treat. For them, too, there was Thanksgiving turkey. And they talked of better days ahead.

"Yes," said Mr. Gobbler proudly. "Thanksgiving day is well named—a holiday of giving thanks because we are eaten. Our fathers were eaten in both those homes—the poor and the rich, and in both made happiness equally great. And so will we make happiness in a very few days."

But back of Thanksgiving day, back of the idea that eating a turkey is the great and important event of the day, there is something else.

In 1621 the Plymouth colony in New England set aside one day of thankfulness—thankfulness for what they had; not for what they thought they should have. They had known hard days of self-denial and struggle. Yet they were thankful, for in a new land they saw great things ahead, and it is our duty to see that their hopes were not in vain.

Thanksgiving day—the day to give thanks. But are we to be thankful on one day only, and then return to three hundred and sixty-four days of grumbling and of regret for what we don't possess? No! Let us have one day as simply the first day of many, many others in which we are thankful for all we have. Not only for Mr. Turkey,

Two Thanksgiving Proclamations of Revolutionary Days

THE last Thanksgiving proclamation of the revolution was reported to congress October 18, 1783, by Duane, Samuel Huntington and Holt. It was written by Mr. Duane and given to the people on the second Thursday in December. It expresses thanks for the discharge of troops in the following words:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of all human events to dispose the hearts of the late belligerent powers to put a period to the effusion of human blood, by proclaiming a cessation of all hostilities by sea and land, and these United States are not only happily rescued from the dangers and calamities to which they have been so long exposed, but their freedom, sovereignty and independence are ultimately acknowledged; and, whereas, in the process of a contest on which the most essential rights of human nature depended the interposition of divine providence in our favor hath been most abundantly and most graciously manifested, and the citizens of these United States have every reason for praise and gratitude to the God of their salvation; . . . the United States in congress assembled do recommend it to the several states to set apart the second Thursday in December next as a day of public thanksgiving."

The first national Thanksgiving to be proclaimed after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States was written by Washington and issued on October 3, 1789. This was a general recommendation of thanksgiving for the establishment of the Constitution. The whereabouts of the original of this instrument is unknown. The earliest Thanksgiving proclamation of Washington as president in the possession of the department of state is one dated January 1, 1795, and was issued in view of the suppression of the rebellion in western Pennsylvania, which for a time threatened the safety of the union.

This document was written by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and bears amendments by Edmund Randolph, secretary of state. The original copy is yellow and the ink is faded, but it is yet legible. It is the engrossed copy which bears the great seal of the United States and the signatures of Washington and Randolph. The proclamation is as follows:

"When we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war, an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption, the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed, the recent confirmation of that tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it, the happy course of our public affairs in general, the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens, are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indications of the divine beneficence toward us. In such a state it is an especial manner our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience."

"Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, George Washington, president of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 10th day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day to meet together and render their sincere thanks to the great ruler of nations for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation, particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite and by their union establish liberty with order, for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; for the reasonable control which has been given to the spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection."

By the President
George Washington

By the Secretary of State
Edmund Randolph

Be Thankful Every Day.

The purely passive contemplation of all good ought to be granted to common days on which no more has occurred than the daily round of little pleasures and the absence of more than ordinary annoyances. "With the evening offering of a silent thanksgiving to God we take conscious possession of simple happiness and enjoy it once again, instead of slipping off past God's best gifts as men so often do. This thanksgiving involves the recognition: All this good is from God, and this recognition renews on our own mood, creating conscious joy and humble trust in the God who will continue to bless in things both great and small."

An Explanation.

"I wonder what the author meant who talked about silence that speaks." "I guess he meant that you don't hear when deaf-and-dumb people talk."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

Parrot

Parrot, Nov. 10.—People in this part are busy during this fine weather gathering corn and getting ready for winter. — James Johnson and Richard Price went to Hamilton, O., last Saturday to work awhile. — The Revs. Will Johnson, Tom Faubush, and Able Gabbard preached at Letter Box Saturday and Sunday. The regular church days are the third Saturday and Sunday of each month. — Adam Price has gone to visit his brother, W. H. Price, of Junction City. — Miss Lillie Gabbard of Bond was visiting home-folks of this place Saturday and Sunday. — Able Gabbard had a clearing last Friday. — Dan Harris and family have gone to Hamilton, O. — Grover Gabbard bought a mare from R. O. Cornelius, and paid \$150.00 for her. — Mrs. Hannah McDowell has moved back to Parrot. — Phee Hilliard attended County Court at McKee last Monday.

Carico

Carico, Nov. 10.—Brother Mike Hiley filled his regular appointment at Flat Top the first Sunday in the month. — Gathering corn is all the go now. People are complaining about their corn being so sappy. — E. Reynolds is making his home with Sam Roberts this winter. — Fat hogs are selling for twenty cents per pound on foot here. — Clarence Daviss has not been teaching school on account of nowhere to board. — Mrs. Orbin Smith was very poorly last week but is better. — W. H. Evans of Lite is visiting at Sam Roberts' home at present. — Married the 13th inst., Elisha Woods to Miss Lizzie Settles, both of this place. — There were several of this place who attended church at Lite, Sunday and report a fine meeting.

Tyner

Tyner, Nov. 18.—Farmers are behind with their corn gathering, as corn in the shock is too sappy to put in the crib. — There has been a larger acreage of wheat sown in this vicinity than ever before. — W. M. Bullock and family of Privett have moved into the house with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bullock, for the purpose of caring for them in their old age. — Miss Fannie Freeman and Brother Stanley of Louisville are visiting in this vicinity. — Ray Moore is visiting in Louisville. — Will Moore and his cousin, Miss Fay Moore, have gone to Peoria, Ill., to spend the winter. — Mr. and Mrs. Herbert King have gone to Tuscola, Ill., to make their future home. — Thomas Morris and family have gone to Harlan County to work for a coal company. — Miss Jessie Moore of Fillmore who was visiting for eight weeks in this vicinity, has gone home. — W. R. Reynolds, our County Agent, was rudely awakened from a sound sleep, Thursday night at midnight, by the squalls of chickens, gobbling of turkeys, and alarm calls of guineas. Supposing someone was evading his poultry yard, he grabbed his lantern and Winchester, and charged to the poultry house, he captured a large opossum that was making a meal on one of Mrs. Reynolds' true barded hens.

Double Lick

Double Lick, Nov. 13.—Corn gathering is on in this community. — Brother Lunce held meeting at Pine Grove last Tuesday night. A box convention is to be given Friday night, October 10, at Pine Grove. We hope that it will be successful. — Miss Alire Miller and Miss Ida Freeman spent Saturday and Sunday with their relatives on Moore's Creek. — The Martin school is planning to give a box supper next Tuesday at the Martin school. — John Dooley was home Sunday from Louisville on a twenty-four hour furlough.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, Nov. 19.—"Gather corn" is the slogan here. Corn is very fine and plentiful. — Uncle Hiram Gray is still no better. — Mrs. J. R. Durham is slowly recovering from a severe case of gripple. — Jesse

Brockman of near this place departed this life the 3rd inst. Besides a wife and four small children, he leaves an invalid mother, three sisters and several brothers to lament his untimely death. The bereaved family have our profound sympathy. Mr. Brockman had been a sufferer of tuberculosis for several months. His father, Ambrose Brockman, preceded him to the grave several years. — Several of the neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cook, and gave them a "stern party." — An infant of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Clemmons died Thursday, and the remains were laid to rest Friday, in the new cemetery at this place. — We have recently received the sad news of the death of Mrs. D. W. Durham of St. Louis, Mo. — She will be remembered by many who read The Citizen as the wife of David Durham of McKee. They have also resided in Lexington and Louisville. Of her immediate family she is survived by only one brother and sister, Doctor Bennett of Bradshaw, and Mrs. J. R. Durham of this place. Her husband was once a student of Berea College. — School at this place (in charge of Miss Sallie Little) is progressing nicely.

CLAY COUNTY

Malcom

Malcom, Nov. 20.—The farmers are very busy gathering their corn crops, and find them rather light and not very well matured. — Mrs. Eliza Browning is visiting her brother, J. C. Baker, of Krypton. — G. W. Browning has returned from visit in friends and relatives at St. Helens and Beattyville. — Mrs. Mauda Brewster visited Mrs. Eliza Ferguson at the home coming of her daughter who has been a resident of Texas the past twenty years. — J. H. Clarke now heats and lights his dwelling with gas. Mrs. Clarke has purchased a new Gas Range. — W. M. Whittymore has moved into his new dwelling.

ESTILL COUNTY

Iron Mound

Iron Mound, Nov. 19.—We are having real nice hog killing weather. — Most of the turkeys here have been sold for Thanksgiving at 22½ cents per pound. — Miss Renna Webb of Irvine is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rhoda Sparks, and other relatives. — W. F. Fiehler has been to see his sons, William and Leonard, at Camp Taylor. — Mrs. Robert Harris and little daughter, Della Pryse, spent last week in Winchester with relatives.

PULASKI COUNTY

Walnut Grove

Walnut Grove, Nov. 19.—This district suffered a great loss Friday when Miss Lena Isaacs, teacher of the primary department, resigned her position. Never before have we known a "common school" teacher who so pleased her whole district. She was not only a teacher of children, but a teacher and helper of parents. We could wish for a community no greater blessing than for it to have as its teacher a "Berea trained" Lena Isaacs. — Miss Vina Stevens today took up the work that Miss Isaacs resigned in the primary department. They are both first class teachers whom Berea College Normal recently trained, so we are expecting but little change in the power and progress of our school. — Chester McWilliams, a student of Berea College, who has been here for a few days, visiting friends and relatives, returned this morning to Berea to resume his work. — Edward Cook was a business caller at Clarence the first of the week. — Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Carler are having dental work done at Somerset this week. — Mrs. A. S. Farley is contemplating a business trip to Somerset Wednesday. — The Sunday school at Burnett's Chapel is progressing nicely with Jonas Stephens as superintendent. Come at 10:00 a. m., every Sunday. — The Rev. Jim Todd preached a

powerful sermon at "Friendship Church" Sunday. Every person present was so edified and inspired that the congregation unanimously invited Mr. Todd to hold services every night this week. — Mr. Will-holt, who is going west, and Albert Albright, who is going to move to Science Hill, are today selling their property at public auction. — The Walnut Grove school is giving a pre-supper Wednesday night, for the benefit of the Red Cross and Army Y. M. C. A. If you can't make a pin, come and buy.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, Nov. 19.—H. C. Brashers of Powell County passed through here last Saturday with a bunch of fat heifers for the Mt. Sterling market. — The Rev. Leonard Matherly of Richmond came over and filled his regular appointment at the Pheris Hill Christian Church Saturday and Sunday. — J. W. Dawson and wife of Winchester visited Dr. A. T. Neal and wife Sunday. — Bert Kerr delivered a nice lot of fat shoates to Winchester parties last week for 11½ cents per pound. — New corn is starting off in the market here for \$5.00 per barrel. — Steve Bowen of Pilot View passed through here Sunday with 400 fine turkeys he bought in Estill County at 22½ per pound. — Miss Lena Matherly has gone to Richmond to accept a position as operator in the telephone office. — Dillard Stevens and family of Estill County visited their daughter, Mrs. Tack Wills, here yesterday. — Alvin Lowry visited his sister several days last week in Winchester. — Mrs. Lydia Burch is suffering with a severe burn on her foot

Sunday appointment here Sunday. — Prof. Chas. D. Lewis of Berea College conducted the campaign for the Y. M. C. A. fund in this county with marked success. — The play which the school is preparing promises to be the best ever given.

LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, Nov. 17.—The Beattyville Company is now using two steam boats in the coal trade on the Kentucky River. The Sea Lion took out a large fleet of barges Wednesday. — Thomas Price, one of our leading citizens and active in business up to his death, Saturday, the 10th, will be greatly missed by every one who knew him. — Sergeant Joe Wilson, of Camp Shelby, Miss., is visiting his parents here. — Miss Cromwell of Beechwood Seminary is with friends in town this week.

PERRY COUNTY

Hazard

Hazard, Nov. 15.—Our city officials, Elmer Messer and Tilden Combs, nipped a gun fight by arresting the gunmen, Britt Combs and Frank Thornton, on Main street, Sunday afternoon. — The city has let a contract for the erection of a steel viaduct across the Town branch and is to be completed by the first of January. — Lewis Hayes, Sr., a resident of this city for many years, died suddenly at his home Thursday night of heart trouble.

HARLAN COUNTY

Harlan

Harlan, Nov. 16.—The Red Cross knitters packed and shipped to Red Cross Headquarters more than 100 knitted garments. The ladies meet

ROCKCASTLE THE BANNER COUNTY IN THE GREAT Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

When the Y.M.C.A. campaign was launched last week throughout the nation here men rose to the full height of their patriotism and enthusiasm.

Secretary Vaughn was given the leadership of Rockcastle County by the General Committee who ask that he push for \$500.00 for the War Fund. He was very successful in organizing the most progressive and prominent citizens in every town in the County. These men threw their full powers into the work and when the week closed instead of having \$500.00, the county had pledged \$1,500.00 with more than \$1,000.00 paid in and additional subscriptions still coming in.

The committeemen who made this work such a success in Rockcastle are as follows:

Mt. Vernon — Chairman, Attorney E. H. Gentry; Secretary, Miss Anna Stewart; Treasurer, E. G. Baker.

Broadhead — Chairman, C. E. Frith; Secretary, Professor Ritchie; Treasurer, Mr. Hiall.

Livingston — The only active men were Professor Webb and George Griffin who pushed the work in Livingston.

Wilhe — Chairman, H. H. Wood; Secretary, W. H. Jones.

Conway — Chairman, J. C. Wood; Secretary, W. E. Wynne.

The committees are permanent and stand ready for another call to action whenever the need demands.

The record which Rockcastle has made has placed her at the top, in percentage, in this district and it is believed when the final reports are

Highway Improvement

DRAGGING ROADS IN SPRING

Operations Should Begin Just as Soon as the Frost Starts to Come Out of the Ground.

Nothing adds more immediate value to our farm land than accessibility to markets, such connecting link between the farm and market being a good road. The early dragging of our dirt roads is certainly to be commended. Just as soon as the frost begins to come out of the ground, the farmer should commence dragging.

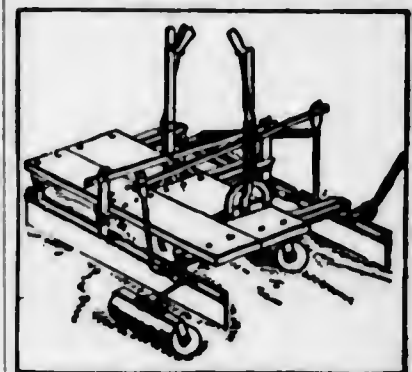
This is not a laborious job, a good team can put the road between him and the first crossing toward town, even if half a mile away, in good condition in a half day, and he will save many times the cost of such labor or expense during the year. Besides the additional value it adds to the farm, there is that personal pride that we all owe to every community, and especially to ourselves.

GRADING AND ROLLING ROADS

Steel Device Invented to Correct Certain Degree Fault of Drags on Dry Highways.

Split logs and drags and commonly manufactured drags involving the basic principle of Mr. D. Ward King's simple split-log drag, have done much for the dirt roads of the nation, and these make up the bulk of the mileage of the country roads of this nation. The originator of this type of drag advocated their use while the road was still muddy, to "puddle" the dirt of the road's surface and so make it more waterproof as well as to smooth the surface of the road. This is the best time to use them, for then they accomplish these two tasks so important to the making of a good dirt road. But for some reason or other the bulk of users of road drags persist in using them only after the surface of the road has become dry and rough after a rain, simply to smooth it up.

When used in this way, all the drags of this type have one basic fault; they leave a ridge of loose dirt in the center of the road. If the weather continues dry and hot, this soon dries and pulverizes into dust, to be blown about with the shifting winds. If it rains, this loose dirt quickly absorbs a large amount of water and turns into mud—much quicker than it would have been if it had been packed firm and hard, instead of being loose and porous. Herewith is shown a drawing of a steel drag of this same kind which is designed to correct to a certain degree at least this fault of drags when used on dry ground. It is designed to pack more or less firmly this little ridge of loose dirt which is



Grader and Roller.

drawn into the middle of the road by the smoothing action of the drag when the road is dry.

Just back of the "delivery" end of both blades to the drag is a hinged roller for the purpose of further pulverizing and also of packing this loose dirt. One lever controls the cutting or dragging blades so they can be set at whatever angle is desired, to regulate the degree of cutting which is done by them. Another lever regulates the height at which the rollers may be set, and so the amount of packing they shall do.—Business Farming.

Rich Bags in Ribbon



Bags fill a large part of the horizon of the Christmas shopper, for never was there such a furore for them. Knitting bags and countless other kinds, made mostly of cretonne or of ribbons, are gay and beautiful, easily made and inexpensive.

Two views of a beautiful knitting bag are shown here. It is made of wide striped ribbon and will serve as other knitting bags do, for shopping and carrying small parcels. It will make glad hearts at Christmas time.



which happened accidentally last week. — Miss Mamie Harmon entertained a crowd of her young friends last Saturday night. All seemed to have a very pleasant evening.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Nov. 20.—Curry Rice has been called to camp at Fort Taylor, Louisville. — Miss Nell Rice who has been visiting in New Mexico is expected home the first of December. Miss Fannie Dowden has returned from Berea where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. C. Haley. — Mrs. John Smith of Berea was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn, last week. — Mrs. Huber Ellis was a Richmond visitor Friday. — John L. Goldiron has made several business trips to the mountains lately. — Messrs. Jim Harve Raiston, Gilbert Wilson, John S. Ledford, Carl and Otto Bowling of Camp Taylor, Louisville, spent the week end with their parents. — Prof. T. I. Coates of Richmond addressed the teachers of Garrard County in the Court House in Lancaster last Saturday morning. — Logan West of Berea College spent the week end at home. — Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wynn, Mrs. Erviah Shepherd and Miss Elsie Howard motored to Richmond Saturday. — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Conn and family of Richmond spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lackey.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Boonville

Boonville, Nov. 19.—Preparations are being made for a big Thanksgiving service here the 29th. — The Rev. Z. Ball filled his regular third

regularly at Scout Hall. — A series of meetings will be held in the Baptist Church, beginning the 25th, by the Rev. J. B. McGarrah. — The Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Daugherty were called to Englewood, Tenn., on account of the illness of his father. — Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Powers took their little son to Louisville to have him treated by a specialist. — Attorney G. J. Lewis was in Pineville attending Circuit Court.

Weather Has Made History.

All through history, from classical times down to the present, the intervention of the weather has turned the tide of wars. No wonder that commanders, kings and nations used to pray for favorable weather when their fortunes were at stake. There was a time, both in pagan days and later under the Christian cycle, that no army went into battle without offering devout supplications for a fair day or a foul, as best suited their aims.

Man and His Weight.

Between forty and fifty a man who allows his weight to remain high is running more danger of an early demise than he would run if he contracted typhoid fever. What is more, if he were stricken with that disease, his chance would be 10 per cent less than normal. A man who is thinner than the average, on the other hand, has less danger of dying in the decade than a man who tips the scales at the normal figure.

New Noises.

Some of the new automobile horns make a noise so different from anything ever heard by the present generation that one is tempted to believe the inventor has accidentally hit on the bark of the ichthyosaurus.—Albany Argus.

in that she will be the banner county in Kentucky.

THE HICKS 1918 ALMANAC

For more than twenty-five years the Hicks Almanac has had a world-wide reputation. The 1918 Almanac has been prepared by Irl R. Hicks, Jr., assisted by the Rev. John B. Noyes, for many years the assistant editor associated with the Rev. Irl R. Hicks. Bigger, brighter, better, than ever is a concise description of the 1918 Almanac. It is now ready and is sold as before for 35 cents, post paid. **Word and Works** is the name of the monthly family magazine founded by the Rev. Irl R. Hicks. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year, including a copy of the Hicks Almanac to the subscriber. Send 5 cents for sample copy. Write

WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Famous Family of Preachers.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, sometimes referred to as "founder of the Beecher family," had seven sons who were preachers. Beginning with the oldest, they were: William Henry Beecher, born in 1802; Edward Beecher, born in 1803; George Beecher, born in 1809; Henry Ward Beecher, born in 1813; Charles Beecher, born in 1815; Thomas K. Beecher, born in 1824, and James C. Beecher, born in 1828.

Discovered "Arabian Nights."

The "Arabian Nights" stories were translated into English from the Arabic by Antoine Galland, a French savant, and traveler, who died in 1715. He obtained them in their original form during his visit to the East as an attaché of the French embassy at Constantinople.

USE

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

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